

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. VIII.

JULY, 1900.

No. 1.

THE INDIANS OF SOUTHERN VIRGINIA,
1650-1711.

DEPOSITIONS IN THE VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA
BOUNDARY CASE.

[CONCLUDED.]

VIRGINIA—SS :

Harry Plumpton, eighty-six years or thereabouts, Deposeth:

That he hath lived in the County now called Nansemond formerly Upper Norfolk about seventy-four years, and y^t after the Right hon^{ble} S^r Wm. Berkeley was made Governor of Virginia, he was amongst diverse others at several times sent out against the Southern Indians, once particularly by land under the Command of Major Gen^l Bennet, and once by water under Colonel Dew,* which to the best of his remembrance was about the year 1646 * * * expedition he well remembers that after they had entered Cow * * * the Sound or as far as the mouth of Weyanoak Creek * * had a fight with Indians and had

* Colonel Thomas Dew, Nansemond county, member of the House of Burgesses 1642, April, 1652, November, 1652 (when Speaker), July, 1653, November, 1654, elected to Council May 31, 1655.

a man killed by them, and about two years after a peace being concluded with ye Indians, the said Deponent with one Thomas Tuke of the Isle of Wight County & several others made a purchase from the Indians of all the Land from the mouth of Morrattuck river to the mouth of Weyanoak Creek aforesaid, which the Indians then shewed them which the Deponent knew to be the same place where the man above mentioned was killed and lyes (to the best of his judgment & Remembrance) about twenty or twenty-five miles above the mouth of Morrattuck River, but the Deponent never heard the Blackwater, Nottoway or Meherrin River or either of them called by the name of Weyanoak Creek.

HENRY PLUMPTON.

VIRGINIA—ss :

Robert Lawrence, of Nansemond, aged sixty-nine years, Examined & Sworne, saith:

That about fourty-seven years ago this Deponent had a plantation in ye Southwest Side of Chowan River about three or four miles above the mouth of Morrattuck where he lived about seven years, by which means he had Occasion of passing and repassing the Chowan in which he often took notice, & still very well knows a large Creek on the said Southwest side of Chowan commonly called & known both by the English & Indians by the name of Weyanoak Creek, which Creek issueth into Chowan about twenty-five miles above Morrattuck River mouth, and according to the best of this Deponent's Judgment, about twenty miles below the mouth of Maherine River, and this Deponent further saith that he never heard either the Blackwater, Nottoway or Meherine River or any other River or Creek but that above mentioned called by the name of Weyanoak Creek.

ROBERT R. L.* LAWRENCE.

NORTH CAROLINA—ss :

Francis Tomes, Gent., aged seventy-seven years or thereabouts, according to the form of his Profession, declares:

* R. L. was his mark.

That in or about the year of our Lord 1649 he came into Virg^a & dwelt nine years in Martin's Brandon on the South Side of James River & thence removed to Ware neck in Surry County, And that in or about the year 1661 or 1662 he was one of those men that were sent out under the Command of Capt. Potter to bring the Weyanoak Indians in among the English Inhabitants after the Weyanoak King had been murdered by the Nansemond Indians, And that the Company in their march from Busby's at the head of Upper Chipoaks Creek passed a great Swamp, after that they passed another much larger, then a third a little before they came to Nottoway Indian town, the Names of which Swamps he knew not or at least has forgot. And when they came to Nottoway Town he saw no River but heard Busby or Floud (who were the two Interpreters) Say that the Swamp or branch whereon the Nottoway Town stood was a branch of Wyanoak River. After that they travelled about six or seven miles to the best of his memory, near a southwest course & then came in sight of the Wyanoak Indian Town which was on the South Side of Wyanoak River where they forded over to the Town wherein stood an English built house, in which the King had been shott & an apple Orchard. From thence they went about two or three miles to the Westward where in an elbow of a swamp stood a Fort near which in the Swamp the murdered King was laid on a scaffold & covered with Skins & matts, which I saw. And he further saith that they came back again & crosst the River at the Wyanoak Indian Town aforest which he did not understand was called by any other name than the Wyanoak Town. And he further Saith that they then brought the Wyanoaks as farr among the English as Busby's, where he left them, & and that some time after, he can not exactly remember how long, he was appointed one of the persons to see them safe to their Town afores^d on Wyanoak River, which they did: Nor doth he remember that the River on the banks of which the Town stood was called by any other name than Wyanoak, as he ever understood or heard during the time of the travells aforest, neither did he either before or during the time of the afores^d Expeditions ever hear any mention made of Nottoway River. And he further Saith that in the year 1664 or thereabouts, he came to live in North Carolina &

that in his Journey from Wareneck afores^d he passed over a Swamp on the other side of which was the Coppahaunk Indian Town, which Town he passed through, & afterwards before they came to the Nansemond Indian Town they crossed the mouth of the afores^d Swamp as they were informed by the Indians on a large Cyprus tree as they had done before at the Coppahaunk Town, which Swamp at the Coppahaunk Town was called Coppahaunk Swamp, but lower down at their Second crossing it, before they came to Nansemond Indian Town it was called Blackwater. And he also Saith That about five years after his arrivall in North Carolina to the best of his Remembrance, was the first time he heard the name of Nottoway River, but knew not where it was.

FRANCIS TOMES, SEN'R.

September ye 27, 1710.

Declared before me Edw'd Moseley and in the presence of the Commissioners for Virginia.

A Copy Examined pr.: Edrd Moseley.

Exam. of ye Wyanoke Indian Women y^e live at ye Nottoway Towne:

Jenny, Capt. Pearce's Daughter, aged as we suppose about sixty, Betty, older; Mary, about 60 Say that they have heard from theyr fathers & ye old people that the Wyanoke Indians removed from James River to Roanoke River to a place called by ye Wyanoke to-Way-Wink, where they first planted Corne and bought all ye Hunting Ground from thence to the mouth of Roanoke River, Up Chowan River to the mouth of Maherin River, together with all ye Beasts upon ye Land & fish on ye s^d River. From thence they Removed into a forke at the head of a Creek named by Wyanoak Indians, Wicocons, which in ye Wyanoke language signifies a little River or Creek, during theyr abode there their chiefe Towne & fort was in that forke, but they had corn fields in severall places downe ye creeke & along Chowan River, from thence they removed to Warrecake and that after having Lived there for some considerable time, the Pochaick Indians fell upon them and killed their King & six other of their Nations, upon which they sent * * to acquaint

the English of their misfortune and they very well remember that ye English came out and guarded them in amongst them near James River where they stayed but a very short time & then returned to Warrecake again, and soon after ther. returne they killed the King & warr caps of the Pochaicks & then went to Cotchawesco y^l runs into Ma: Ri: * * * where they stayed almost a whole winter, & from thence the went to the Chowan & there stayed one Sum^r & made corne and then they went ye no. side Ma: R: Unoonteh they Planted corne but ye Tucoroora Indians falling on them there killing four of their people, they sent a run^r to Informe ye English of it and that there was sev^l come out to fetch them in, and that they stayed amongst the English the remaining part of Summer & ye winter following, and were by the English at the Spring appoynted to go and * * * on ye South Side of ye Bla: water Swamp where Wat Leshly now lives, and they farther say that they never understood that the Wyanoke Nation ever claimed any other lands but what they bought of the Tucoroora Indians, that is above mentioned, nor never lived at or near ye mouth of Nottoway River, but that they have been told by their old people that the Chowans had corne fields on ye north side Bla: water opposite to Nottoway River, and their nation have ever since they can remember called Nottoway River by that name at the mouth & they never heard it called of any other name—the same of Meherin River. 7^{ber} ye 22d.

The Exam: of Great Peter, ye Great man of ye Nansemond Indians, aged above 60:

Sayth that he hath formerly heard from the old men of his Nation that ye Wyanoke removed from James River for fear of ye Eng^l. After Appachankanouk massacre went to settle at Towaywink upon Roanoke R., the Tuscaroras, who possessed the Lands, demanded upon them what they came there for, the Wyanoke answering they wanted a place to settle upon, the Tuscaroras sold them all ye Lands from thence to ye mouth of Morattuck & up Chowan to Maheerin River, together with all ye Beasts & fishes upon ye Land & in ye water, from thence they removed to Wicocons Creek & Lived in a fort at the head of it

which is surrounded with Myery Swamps & Pocosons, where they lived severall years & planted Corne fields in severall places downe ye creek on both sides & when they were going to Warr having eat up ye Tuckahoes* near their town, they made a fort in a fork at ye head of * * * Creek which Runs into Marienne R., there was much Tuccahoe to subsist their old men & w^o in their absense, which fort about 3 miles from theyr Towne att Wycocons which is the place he always heard from all ye Indians, was called Wyanoke ever since he can remember & he never heard of any other Wyanoke except y^e R. upon Nottoway R., from thence they removed to Ware Keck being under apprehension of danger from other Indians with whom they had quarrelled, where they p^d Indian money to ye Notteways for ye Priviledge of Liveing there, & he says that he hath always heard the Nottoway River called by that name by all Indians & noe other name ever since he knew it, and afterwards ye potkiak Indians killing theyr king the English carryed them to J. R., afterwards they came out & went to Cotchawesk, from whence they went to ye Chowans & made corne i Sommer, & went from thence to Unoonteh where they stayed & planted Corne but soon after the Tuscarooras fell upon them & ye English fetched them in again; afterwards they went out & settled att musketank where Patrick Lashly lives, afterwards when Bacon disturbed the Indians, ye Wyanokes went to their old fort at Cotchawesco near ther old town at Wicocons. He alsoe saith that Maherine River has always ben called by that name by all Indians ever since he hath known or heard of it, he also saith that he hath had the same relation concerning ye Wyanoke Indians from Patop & James, 2 very old Wyanoke Indians which lived at ye Nansemond Indians town, both wth dyed last Spring.

JNO. WALLACE.

7^{br} 23d.

The Examination of Nick, Maj^r, & Sev^{ll} of ye old men of ye Maherin Indians 69 & upwards, say:

That the Wyanoke Indians removed from J. River for fear of

*A root much used by the Indians as food—the *Lycoperdon Solidum*, of Linnaeus. See Strachey, p. 121.

ye Resentment of ye Eng^l after ye Massacre & went to Roanoke River to a place called Towawink upon Roanoke R. where they planted Corne (they think) 2 years & from thence they Removed to Wycocone Creek in a fork surrounded with Swamps & myery Pocoson & Lived there about 6 years & Planted Corne in Severall places on both Sides of ye creek & that he has heard theyr old men say that 2 Tuscarorra Kings one called Nicotanwatts & the other called Corronwhankcokek told them that they had sold the Wyanoke Indians all the Lands to ye Southward of Cotchawhesco creek & upon Wycocons Creek & on ye N. side of Roanoke R. from ye heads of those Creeks Downward & that they have heard both from theyr ancestors & ye Tuscaroras that these lands did really belong to these Kings; they alsoe say that they have heard from theyr ancestors that they went from thence to Wareckeck upon Nottaway R. & that they never heard either from theyr ancestors or since they can remember any other name for it then Nottoway from ye mouth upwards, and that theyr nation called the Creek Wycocoms Quauraurawke but the Indian fields upon the Creek they called the Wyanoke fields, and they never heard of any other place called Wyanoke Except at James River & that at Roanoke, & that they never knew nor heard that the Wyanoke Indians ever Lived at ye mouth of Nottoway River or oposite to it on ye other side black water nor any other Indians Except ye Chowans, nor ever heard of any Wyanoke neck thereabouts, & they say that they have heard there were such Indians as ye Yawpines but they lived soe farr off that they never saw any of them nor ever heard that they ever claimed the Lands betwixt Roanoke & Maherrin River. They alsoe say that Maherin River always went by that name.

VIRG'A: NANSEMOND INDIAN TOWN—*ss.*

Thom Green & others, old men of ye Nottoway Indians, aged as we suppose, about seventy-five & ye others above 60, after being charged not to tell any untruth for fear of displeasing or in hopes of pleasing any body & being charged to tell the whole truth being interogated say as follows, vizt. :

Quest. 1. What doe you know of ye Wyanok Indians leave-

ing James River & Whither did they goe & how long did they live at each place?

Ans. 1. The Wyanoke Indians Left Wyanoke on James River after the Massacre for fear of ye English, & went to Warick & planted Corne, wither the English following them they Removed to Roanoke River to a place called by ye Tuscarora & Nottoways Chochanoh, by the Wyanoke named Towawink, & there they lived about three year, from whence they removed to a folk at the head of a Creek to ye Southward of Maherink River, called by ye Nottoways Quaurauraughek & some of them Lived at a place called Cotchawesco, at ye head of the Southern branch of Potticosy Creek, a little way from Auhotsky which is the place where they lived in Quanrankeck where they lived about six or eight year, from thence they removed to Warekeck on Nottoway river, haveing purchased the priviledge of liveing there of the Nottoway for severall sums of theyr money, which they very often paid them, where they lived till their King was killed by ye Potckiack Indians which they believe was about Eighteen years afterwards, they went to the three Creeks & stayed there a little while till they killed the potckiack King & then they went to Auhots where they stayed about 3 or four winters, but made very litte corne for fear of ye Tuscarooras & potchiacks, from thence they went to Unoonteh upon Maherrin River, where they stayed about 2 months when the Tuscarooras fell upon them, after that they lived at Black water where Watt Lashly now lives, from thence they removed to the town where they lived last.

Q. 2nd. What doe you know or have heard of ye Wyanokes buying the Land about Wycocoons Creek & of whom?

Ans. 2. Wee have heard our ancestors say that the Wyanokes when they went to Towawink bought all the neck of Land betwixt Cotchawesco Chawan & Roanoke River, all ye Beasts on ye Land & all the fish in ye waters of the Tuscaroras.

Q. 3. Did you ever hear the Wyanokes claimed any other Land as theyr owne?

Answer. Noe.

Q. 4. Did you ever know or hear the Wyanoke Indians Lived Lower on Nottoway River than Wareekeck?

Answ. Noe, but a family or 2 Lived on ye N. Side of ye River above attsamoosick Swamp.

Q. Did you ever know or hear Nottoway River called by any other name in any part of it.

Ans. Noe.

Q. 6. Did you ever know or hear a part of Maherrink River called by any other name.

Answer. Noe.

Quest. 7. Did you ever know or hear Wycocons Creek called Wyanoke Creek?

Ans. Our fathers called it Quarauroughkek Creek before the Wyanokes lived there but since our nation call it Wyanoke Creek.

Ques. 8. Had the Wyanokes any old fields on ye navigable part of Wycocon creek?

Ans. 8. They had a plantation on each side of ye head of ye creek where Canoes can come and severall on ye branches lower downe.

Quest. 9. Doe you know any thing of the Wyanokes going to Cotchowesco again in Bacon's Rebellion.

Ans. 9. They did goe thither for they were afraid of Sq' Bacon & therefore were resolved to goe to theyr owne land.

This examination Taken in the presence of Edw'd Moseley & John Lawson, Esq., at ye Nansemond Towne May ye 23d, 1711, before us,

P. L.

N. H.

VIRG'A: NANSEMOND TOWN—ss.

Nick Maj' & other old man of the Maheerink Indians, aged as we supose about sixty years, being examined & strictly forbidden to tell any untruth in hopes to please or fear of displeasing anybody, & charged to tell the whole truth, say:

That they have been informed by their ancestors that the Wyanoke Indians removed from Wyanoke on James River, for fear of Resentment of ye English after ye Massacre, a little before Appachancanough was taken, & went to Wareeks, where they planted Corne, but the English Driveing them from thence

they went to Roanoke River to a place called by ye Wyanoaks Towawink, where they planted corne & lived about 2 year & then Removed to ye Creek to ye Southward of Maherine River, called by ye Wyanokes Wicoconne & seated in a forke of the creeke surrounded with swamp & Myery Pocosons & Lived there & some of them at a place called Cotchawesco, about 2 miles from it about seven years & planted corn on both sides the creek, & that they have heard theyr old men say that two Tuscarora Kings, one named Nicotaw Warr, and the other named Corrowhaughcoheh, and one Tascaroora Queen called Ervetsahekeh (which two kings & queen Nich Maj' knew very well), told them that they had sold the Wyanoke Indians all the land to ye Southward of Cotchawesco Creek & upon Wycocons Creek & on ye North side of Roanoke River from the heads of those creeks down ward to Chowan, and that they have heard both from theyr ancestors & the Tuscarooras that these Lands did Really belong to these Kings; they also say that the Wyanokes went from Wycocon to Cotchawesco to Wareekeck upon Nottoway River where they lived a long time. Nich' Major says he was a likely boy when the Wyanokes removed to Wareekeck & that the Nottoway King placed them there, which place was then called Ro no tough; that after Wyanokes came to Live there the Town was Wyanohkinke, but the Wyanokes called the place where the Towne stood Wareekeck, and alsoe when the Wyanokes lived on Black water theyr Towne was called Wyanokekink, & Wareekeck was noe more called Wyanohkink after they left it; but they never heard from their ancestors or any other since they can remember that any part of the River was called by any other name than Nottoway, and they say that theyr nation in theyr Language called the creek now called Wycoscon Quo rau rauh keh, but the fields upon the creek they called Wyanokkeek Utaway, which signify the Wyanoke Indians old fields & they never heard of any other places called Wianoke except that at James River & that at Roanoke. They say they doe not know that ye Wyanoke Indians lived on the navigable part of Wicocons Creek or had fields thereupon, and that they never knew nor heard that the Wyanoke Indians ever Lived at ye mouth of Nottoway or opposite to it nor any other Indians except the Chowan & Nansemund or Potchiack Indians, but Nich

Maj^r has heard that one family of Wyanokes lived some where on the North side of Chowan near the mouth of Nottoway. They say they have heard there were such Indians as ye Yawpins but they lived soe farr off that they never saw any of them nor ever heard that they ever claimed any of the Lands betwixt Roanoke & Maherin Rivers. They say, also, that Maherrin River always went by that name & by noe other that they ever heard; they also say that the Wyanoke went again to Cotch-anescoh.

This examination taken in the presence of Mr. Edw'd Moseley & Mr. John Lawson, Commis^s appoynted for the settlement of the Boundaries between Virg^a & Carolina.

P. L.

N. H.

May 22, 1711.

**An Inventory of the Estate of the Right Honorable
Thomas Lord Fairfax, Deceased.***

Cash in Specie & paper currency £47,337—3—9.

Silver Plate by weight 25 lbs. 10½ oz.

A Gold watch, a silver watch, 3 Seals set in gold, 12 Gold mourning rings.

Wearing apparel.

23 shirts, 25 stockings, 26 night caps, 7 Pair silk stockings, 16 do. Thread & cotton do., 6 silk handkerchiefs, 4 black cloath coats, 3 Do. Do. waist coats, 1 Do. Silk Do., 3 Pair Black cloath Breeches, a damask night Gown, a suit of brown Coloured Silk, a suit of Velvet, a suit of blue cloth, a suit of Drab cloth, a blue Land Frock, a pair of blue cloath Breeches, a green Damask Laced waistcoat, a scarlet laced cloath Do., a pink damask Laced Do., a Gold Tissue Do., a brown Laced cloath coat, a Do. Do. Do. waistcoat, a Do. Do. Do. coat, a Green Silk laced waistcoat,

* We are obliged to Mr. J. L. Miller, Pt. Pleasant, West Virginia, for a copy of this inventory.

a pale blue Damask Do., a dark blue silk laced Do., a dark suit of cloath, a cloath suit silk lining, a * * Do. Do. Do., a Lether embroidered waistcoat, a Sagathy Do., a bright cloath Do., a pair black velvet breeches, a pair scarlet Plush Do., 3 pair cloath Do., an old Drab coat, Do. Do. Do. waist coat, Seales Duple Do., 2 Indian Laced Do., 14 Summer Do., 2 drab Great Coats, 3 Wigs, 2 hats.

A Silver Stock Buckle, 3 pair Silver Shoe Buckles, 2 Do. Do. Knee Do., 1 Do. pinch back Do., 1 Do. mourning Shoe buckle, 3 Do. Do. Knee Do., 2 odd Silver Shoe Do., 4 Do. Do. Knee Do., a pair Silver spurs, 9 pair of Gloves & an odd one, 3 Do. of boots, a Do. of Jack Do. with Spurs, 16 Do. of Shoes, 3 Do. of Slippers, a Silver hilted sword, a mourning Do., a Silver mounted hanger, 4 Razors, 1 hone; 4 Pocket books, 2 Large money Scales & weights, 1 pair common Do. Do. & Do., Negroes 97, Grown cattle 67, Young cattle 30, Calves 9, Sheep & Lambs 221, Hogs & pigs 14, horses 9.

Books.

20 vol. Universal history, 2 Do. Sir W. Raleigh's works, 2 Do. Bolingbrookes Do., 13 Do. Swifts Do., 2 Do. Millers Dictionary, 2 Do. Virginia Laws, 24 Do. bound Magazines, 5 Do. Collections of voyages, 4 Do. Macauleys history, 5 Do. Political Register, 2 Do. Nature Displayed, 1 Do. Millers Dictionary, 1 Do. memoirs Count Bonevale, 1 Do. Works of Monsieur Boeleau, common Prayer, 1 Do. Bradleys husbandry &c., 1 Do. Moners abridgment, 1 Do. Box Descriptive Carolina, 8 Do. Royal Kalendar, 2 vol. Pharsamond, 1 Do. pompey the little, 1 Do. Patty Lauinders, 1 Do. Tom Jones, 2 Do. Frude * * *, 2 Do. Adventures of a Valet, 1 Do. Clio Secret history, 2 Do. harriet Stuart, 2 Do. Jack Connors, 2 Do. Joseph Andrews, 2 Do. David Simple, 2 Do. Mrs. Pelkington, 4 Do. Amelia, 4 Do. Capt. Greenland, 4 Do. Francis Horace, 1 Do. Frederick Prince of Wales, 1 Do. peregrine Pickle, 1 Do. * * on Swift.

3 Mahogany Tables, 1 Do. Tea Do., 1 Do. Large chest, 2 Do. dressing Glasses, 2 Country made tables for Do., 12 Mahogany Chairs Leather bottoms, 12 Forest Chairs with Leather Cushions, 2 Desks, 13 Framed Pictures, 12 Beadsteads, 1 writing Desk.

1 Tea Chest, 3 Empty Wine pipes, 7 Do. rum Hhd., 1 Do. Double barrel, 1 Do. Barrels, 1 Do. Rundlet, 2 rum Cases, 10 brass cocks, 16 Pickling Tubs, 12 old chests, 6 old Trunks, 12 Flour Casks, 2 riding Saddles, 22 Girths, 2 bridles, 11 Surcingles, 2 Saddle cloaths, 2 port mantles, a male Pillion, a woman's Do., a chariot harness for 4 horses, part of 3 chair harnesses, an old waggon harness for 5 horses, Yokes for 4 oxen & a chair, 2 horse waggons, 1 ox Do., 3 dung carts, 1 harrow Iron teeth, 6 Ploughs, 2 waggon Jacks, a metal Bushel, a Dutch Fan, 3 wine Sives 13 Sacks.

Household Goods.

6 beds, 5 pillows, 6 Bolsters, 23 pair sheets, 23 Pillow cases, 15 pair Coarse sheets, 24 napkins, 6 coarse Table Cloths, 1 pair Bed Curtains, 9 window Curtains, 26, Blankets, 17 Counterpanes, 1 quilt, 5 rugs, 4 matresses, 32 Table Cloathes, 24 Towels.

China Ware.

21 Tea Cups, 14 Coffee Cups, 2 tea Pots, 4 Slop bowls, 10 punch Do., 23 Pudding Pans, 24 Saucers, 1 Shugar Dish, 4 Dishes, 54 Plates, 47 Custard Cups.

Earthen Ware.

43 Dishes, 20 Soup Plates, 24 Custard Cups, 27 Tart pans, 12 pickle Leaves, 6 chamber Pots, 3 Jugs, 30 Dishes, 1 Tureen, 9 basins, 40 Plates 6 butter boats, 2 Tureens, 6 Tea pots, 6 wash basins, 2 water Jugs, 23 butter pots.

Pewter.

53 plates, 2 Culinary.

Kitchen Utensils.

9 copper Saucepans, 1 copper Fish Kettle, 1 Do., dripping pan, 1 Tea Kitchen, 2 metal Mortars, 1 Jack, 21 Patty pans, 3 brass pot skimmers, 5 old Gridirons, 40 tin Milk pans, 24 candle moulds, 10 Iron pots, 14 Coarse Sifters, 3 Fine Do., 30 common knives & forks, 12 Silver handle knives, 12 Small Do. Do. Do., 3 mettle Skillets, 3 Do. Tea Kettles, 4 old Coffee Potts, 1 plate warmer, 10 Dish Covers, 7 Chafish dishes, 3 Iron Ladles, 7 spits,

13 Iron Skewers, 2 churns, 1 Coffee Mill, 3 drip ovens, 22 Fry-
ing pans, 2 Japanned Tea Boards, 2 Do. Bread baskets, 1 fine
plate Do., 2 Do. Knife Do.

The forks sollid silver Included in the weight of plate. 3 Knife
cases, 4 brass candlesticks, 4 French plate Do., 4 pair candle
snuffers, 4 pair andirons, 2 old carlsbad Do., 1 fire Grate, 8 Pair
tongs, 3 Billows, 2 Tailors shears, 2 Garden Do., 6 flat Irons, 6
Box Do., 11 Heaters, 13 Black Jacks, 1 Still, 1 Lent & Markey,
1 Iron Screw for a Cyder press, 1 pair of Stilliards, 20 pair Cider
cloaths, 1 Do. Malt cloath, 5 Garden Water Pots.

Tooles, &c.

2 B * * ing Saws, 6 hand Saws, 3 Iron Squares, 1 mending
knife, 1 Jack plane, 1 Hand Jointer, 1 fore plane, 1 Smoothing
Do., 3 Hand Sled Hammers, 1 Masons Do., 8 Trowels, 4 adzes,
19 carpenters axes, 1 hatchet, 26 augurs, 6 carpenters hammers,
15 chisels, 10 Gauges, 6 Drawing Knives, 7 Spike Gimlets, 2
Tapsters, 11 Wedges, 1 Pigs foot, 1 Saw Rest, 2 hobmansels, 1
Punch, 4 Crescent Saws, 4 Flooring Dogs, 2 Hhd. crows, 1 Hhd.
Compass, 1 hoop Dog, 2 spoke Shavers, 1 hoop anvil, 1 marking
Iron, 1 ditch Woodsaw, 2 cooper joiners, 8 waggon boxes, 20
pieces of Waggons tire, 6 waggon washers, 11 Spades, 30 mat-
tocks, 2 Iron Pitchers, 3 Sledge hammers, 16 pills, 4 dowell Bits,
6 Rasps, 48 Files, 4 Frames, 3 cold chisels, 4 whip Saws, 2 cooper
adzes, 1 Do. trowel, 1 Wimble bit, 2 cooper axes, 2 coopers
Grilters, 1 coopers Vice, 1 hollow drawing knife, 1 heading *
Do., 1 large bung borer, 3 anvils, 11 pair Sheep Shears, 40 Sickles,
49 axes, 8 Shovels, 95 hoes, 2 Crow bars, 11 bars of Steel, 16
pitchforks, 3 Cask Nails, 2 caske half full nails, 5 half Knives,
190 horse shoes, 1 Jointer Iron, 3 plane Irons, 3 Buttresses, 3
Blacksmith's hammers, 2 Bung Borers, 2 Bags Paint, 2 Do. Do.
half full.

5 Iron Rat Traps, 1 wire Do., 5 horse Brushes, 10 shoe Do.,
2 plate Do., 18 pair Brooms, 3 hearth Do. Do., 2 common
Brushes, 2 cloath Do., 14 scrubbing Brushes, 11 Gate hooks &
Thimbles, 84 old useless sythes, 5 new Bramble Do., 1 steel corn
mill, 1 old bolting hutch.

Old Iron.

942 lb. wool, 10 dog couples, 1 Grind stone, 1 set of shoemaker's tools.

Fire Arms, &c.

4 Guns, 1 Blunderbuss, 13 old Firelocks, 1 brace broken pistols, 1 Do. pocket Do., 1 brass bullet mould, 1 powder tryer, 3 Do. horns, 19 pounds Gunpowder, 19 quarter barrels damaged Do., 2 office seals, 5 cork (?) Tea cups covered with silver, a set of Cupping Instruments.

Glass Ware.

263 Bottles, 23 cafes, 3 Tumblers, 15 Decanters, 19 Wine-glasses, 4 cruets.

Leather.

43 hides of upper, 13 hides of sole. Leather at Mr. Brown's not returned.

30 bushels of salt, 24 lbs. of Pepper, 260 lbs. of sugar, 6 lbs. of Ginger, half a pound of mace, 75 lbs of Coffee, 5 lbs of Tea, 36 empty Tea Cannisters.

At the Quarters.

28 cattle, 6 horses, 140 hogs, 550 barrels of Indian corne by Computation, 10 Hh^d of Tobacco, 5 Ploughs with Gears, 8 pair of plough chains, 32 hoes, 12 mattocks, 12 axes, 7 wedges, 1 cart, 2 drawing knives.

E. E. B. MARTEN,
GABRIEL JONES.

April 1, 1782.

At a Court held for Frederick County the Seventh day of May, 1782, This Inventory was returned into Court and ordered to be recorded.

Teste: JAS. KEITH, C. Ct.

Letters From Mrs. Ralph Izard to Mrs. William Lee.

From Originals in Virginia Historical Society Collection.

[The writer of these letters was Alice De Lancey, of the distinguished New York family of the name, and wife of Ralph Izard, of South Carolina. Mr. Izard (1742-1804) inherited a large estate, was educated at the University of Cambridge, and in December, 1776, was appointed by Congress commissioner to the Court of Tuscany. While filling this post he resided in Paris, where he remained until July 1st, 1780, when he returned to the United States. Later he was member of the Continental Congress and U. S. Senator. He was a man of much eloquence and ability and stood very high in the confidence of Washington. A volume of his correspondence has been published. Several portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Izard appear in the *Centennial History of the Inauguration of George Washington as First President of the United States*, N. Y. 1892. The letters were addressed Mrs. Hannah Lee, daughter of Philip Ludwell, of "Greenspring," Va., and wife of Wm. Lee, of Va., who during the Revolution was a representative of the Colonies at Paris, Vienna and The Hague.]

PARIS, Nov. 6, 1781.

My dear Madam:

I had the pleasure of receiving your kind favour yesterday, & am this early in acknowledging it that I may lose no time in informing Mr. Lee that I hear there are two vessels at L'Orient, which are expected to sail soon for Philadelphia. I am told there is an American Gentleman in Paris, whose name is Franks that is to go in one of them. Mrs. Wryght drank tea with me on Sunday & gave me this intelligence. She has not yet been at Versailles; but is employed in taking off the Duke of Orleans family; she came here with the design of going to America. Should she be successful in business I suppose she will make some stay; she complains heavily of the uneasiness she suffers from being totally ignorant of the French language & being

obliged to live in a small room up four pair of stairs. I told her I was surprised at her living in that style as I thought she had made a fortune in London. She answered that she lived certainly upon a good deal of money, but had found the means of spending it as fast as she made it.* The news of Coⁿ Lauren's arrivall is very true & I am very happy at it. They say he came over with a very large sum of money & many other necessaries. I am extremely obliged to you for the intelligence you write me. I do not see English papers & consequently shall be much indebted to you for whatever you will take the trouble of extracting from them. Mrs. Wright told me that Mrs. Montgomery, a Boston Lady, was in Paris. She is come over for the education of her son, & was to set out this day for Geneva. Had she been to make any stay I should have informed myself more particularly about her & have made an acquaintance with her. Mr. Griffiths, a young gentleman of Philadelphia, who is studying physick here, called on me with Mrs. Wright. He left Phil'a in August, said they dined seventeen Americans at Dr. Franklin's on Sunday. Mrs. Wright said she hoped I was to be of the next party. Many thanks to Mr. Lee for his enquiries at Messrs. Rombergs. I hear of no arrivals from America & begin to feel very anxious for Letters. The next will, I hope, be very agreeable. We have reason to expect pleasing events from the last intelligence. I am sorry to hear Mr. Lee's health is not good and sincerely wish it may soon be re-established. Many thanks to you, dear Madam, for your kind wishes. Charlotte is better, but I have no right to hope for a speedy recovery. The rest of my family are well & all join in best regards to you & Mr. Lee, & in love to the dear girls. I have had a Letter from Mrs. Blake, † at Margate, where she had just landed, when she

* Mrs. Patience Lovell Wright (1725-1785), of Bordentown, N. J., removed with her children in 1772 to London, where she became noted as a modeler in wax. She is stated to have modeled from life a bas-relief portrait bust of Washington. Her son, Joseph Wright, painted several portraits of Washington.

† Two members of the South Carolina family of Blake married ladies of the Izard family, and lived in England about this time. See *S. C. Hist. Mag.*, April, 1900.

wrote. My Comp^{ts}, if you please, to Mr. Jenings,* & believe me to be, Dear Madam,

Your affec^{te} friend & obed^t Serv^t,

A. IZARD.

P. S. Nov. 6th.

Just as I had finished my letter, Mr. Mayo, a countryman of yours, called upon me. He is going to Brussels & will have the pleasure of delivering this to you. I have now seen Major Franks.† He sets off to-morrow for Nantes & expects to sail in about a fortnight for America. He told me would take care of any Letters Mr. Lee wished to send, & that if they were addressed to Mr. Johnsons, he should receive them. He told me he was well acquainted with Mr. Izard, Mr. A. Lee & Mr. Shippen, & that he left them well at Philadelphia the end of July.

Mrs. Montgomery‡ is of Philadelphia. Mr. Mayo told me he had heard her say that she brought Letters from Mr. Izard for me, & this determined me to see her if possible. I waited on her yesterday morning & found her ready to begin her journey. The letter she brought was one of those I received before I left Brussels, which she had forwarded from L'Orient. Philadelphia is very gay. The Chevalier de la Luzerne § much liked, & appears much pleased. Number of unhappy people had arrived there in Cartel ships from Carolina.

Paris, 6 Dec., 1781.

You can never be a troublesome correspondent to me, Dear Madam, so pray make no apologies for writing frequently. Your letters will always give me great pleasure & I shall be happy

* Edmund Jenings, son of Edmund Jenings, Secretary of State of Maryland, and grandson of Edmund Jenings, Governor of Virginia. He was a warm friend of the Colonies. In 1768 he presented to the gentlemen of Westmoreland county, Va., the portrait of Chatham, by Charles Willson Peale, now in the Hall of the House of Delegates, Richmond. He was uncle to Edmund Randolph. He died unmarried in 1819.

† Probably David S. Franks, of Pennsylvania, Major Continental line.

‡ Probably the wife of John Montgomery, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia.

§ French Minister to the United States 1779-83.

whenever I can answer them to your satisfaction. I hear that there is a Newspaper containing the account you mention of an engagement in Carolina, at Passy, but I have not been so fortunate as to see it, nor do I know of any possible way of being able to procure it, otherwise I certainly would use all my endeavour to do so and send a copy of the contents to Mr. Lee. What I have heard of the affair is as follows: Gen. Greene has been for some time at Santee, from whence he made an excursion as far as Dorchester, where he met with a large party of the English, under Gen'l Stewart. The engagement* was warm and bloody. The Americans had greatly the advantage at first, & obliged the enemy to quit the field. They took shelter in a large house which was near the scene of action, & from thence in their turn annoyed our army very much. Every effort was used to dislodge them, but in vain, & Gen. Greene returned to his old post at Santee. Coll. Washington † was slightly wounded & is a prisoner. I am told the particulars are printed in the French Gazette, so that you will probably have seen much more perfect & satisfactory account of it before you receive this. The English loss is said to be much greater than ours. Mr. Barclay, our Consul General, left Philadelphia the beginning of Oct^r and arrived about a fortnight ago at L'Orient with his wife and family. He left them there with Mr. & Mrs. Moyland & came to Paris immediately. He did me the favor to call on me last Sunday on his way to Passy. His visit was short and I had not time to ask half the questions I wished to do. He told me he should set out on Wednesday for Amsterdam, where he did not intend staying long, & that he should return through Brussels. He hoped to have the pleasure of seeing you there. He brought me letters from Mr. Izard, the last is dated the 26th of Sept^r. He had just heard of Mon^e de Grasse's arrival & was in a very high spirits. He was to set out in a few days for the Southern Province with several of his countrymen. They were going to endeavor to join Gov^r Rutledge in Carolina, with the hope of establishing Civil Government at Camden or some other part of

*The battle of Eutaw Springs, September 8, 1781.

† Colonel William Washington.

the State. He writes me that "when Gen. Green went to the Southward his army was unprovided with almost every necessary. The very absurd conduct of L^d Cornwallis in passing like a meteor thro' half the continent without taking proper precautions to secure any part, enabled Gen. Greene to get into So. Carolina. All the Forts in the interior part of the Country have either been taken or abandoned. Gen. Greene besides taking a sufficient number of Prisoners to relieve all our Countrymen from Captivity, has found in these forts a considerable quantity of arms, cloathing, Blanketts, Rum, Salt, Medicines, & in short every thing that he wanted. The Enemy have frequently been beaten, & I hope will be soon confined to Charles Town."

In another part of his letter he says: "You wish to be in Philadelphia, & were you here you would repent having changed your situation. About sixty gentlemen who were sent to Augustine in violation of the Capitulation of Charles Town are exchanged, and arrived in this city. More than double that number who were forced by British tyranny on board of Prison ships in Charles Town Harbour, are likewise exchanged and arrived here. Between three & four hundred women & children, many of them among the most opulent of our country, have been banished by the Commandant of Charles Town, & are arrived in Philadelphia. You will easily conceive the distress which must be occasioned by so many people almost destitute of everything, being thrown into this city where everything is double & some articles four times as dear as at Brussels. Money for their immediate support has been raised by subscription, but still the distress continues & is like to continue until we recover our country." The letter from whence I have made these extracts, is dated 30th Aug^r. In that of the 26th Sept', he says: "I was just going to close my letter when the important intelligence of the Count de Grasse's arrival came to hand. In less than a fortnight I think Ld. Cornwallis will be completely invested by land and by water. In the meantime every precaution is taken to prevent his escape. I have never experienced so much pleasure since I left you as I do at this moment, as I have the greatest expectation of our being in possession of Charles Town & all the Southern States this Winter." He adds: "Present my Compliments to Mr. & Mrs. Lee & to Mr. Jenings. I

am extremely sorry to hear of Mr. Lee's indisposition. If he could submit to the muds of St. Amand* for two & forty days four hours a day & drink the waters, as a friend of his did, I am persuaded he would receive great benefit from them. I shall give this letter to the care of Mr. Thomas Barclay who goes to France as Consul from the United States. He is a very worthy man & if he goes to Brussels he will call on you." Mr. Barclay is of Pennsylvania. Many thanks to you, dear Madam, for your kind intention of sending me the King's speech, I saw it last night. It is much more moderate than any former one has been; I do not wonder that it should be however. My little folks are to be inoculated the 10th. I am much obliged to you for your good wishes for them & for your inquiries about Charles. He is perfectly satisfied with his College & that makes me very happy, I am still more so at finding that his Masters are satisfied with him. My daughters join me in best compliments to you & Mr. Lee & in love to the young Ladies; you will soon have the pleasure of seeing William & I hope will find him all that you can desire. I am, dear Madam,

Your affect. friend & Serv^t,

A. IZARD.

PARIS, Feb'y 10, 1782.

My dear Madam,

I have been much longer silent than I intended to have been since I received your last, doubt not but that you will think me negligent in not having written to inform you of the Marquis de La Fayette's arrival, & yet that very circumstance has occasioned my not doing so. I have been in constant expectation of seeing him & of giving you more satisfactory intelligences after that event than I could possibly do before it. Hitherto I have been disappointed. He & the Marquise have been so obliging as to appoint an evening for calling on me. She was so good as to come & did me the favour to say that he was extremely sorry at not being able to do so, that he was prevented by business, just as he was going to step into the carriage. He has promised that he will take the first convenient hour they have for

* A French town noted for its hot baths.

seeing me. I really am very anxious to see one who has so nobly distinguished himself in a cause we have so much at heart. He is to return to America very soon. The officers who have arrived from thence give very favorable accounts of the Country & its Inhabitants. It is now very much the fashion to wish to go to America, many of the young Nobility are soliciting it as a great favour. I am quite delighted with the Marquise; she speaks with great warmth & affection of our Hero Washington & says that I must look upon her as an American, for her heart is entirely so. You have, I dare say, seen the account in the Leyden Gazette of her receiving the news of her Husband's arrival while at dinner at the Hotel de Ville. It is literally true in all its circumstances. I can not find that any particular account of the situation of affairs in America has transpired since the arrival of the Alliance, nor do I know any news to communicate to you. I return you & Mr. Lee many thanks for your goodness in enquiring for Letters for me. I have received none since those by Mr. Barclay. If Mr. Lee will do me the favour to enclose me a Letter for Mr. Izard I will endeavour to forward it, if not before the Marquis de la Fayette's departure, I certainly shall have an opportunity then. I write very frequently but seldom with hopes of my letters reaching him. One out of a dozen may perhaps be so fortunate & therefore I give them a chance.

Mr. Sayre* called on me about a week ago, I have not seen or heard of him since. I think Abbe Needham made a very graceless will and I am sorry for his sister who seems to be a very worthy woman. What I mentioned of Mrs. Taylor was a mere flight of fancy, I beg you will think it is. It was mentioned to me with a laugh & I never meant seriously about it. What I said with regard to Masters was only for one scholar. I paid more if they staid more than an hour, otherwise not. I am much obliged to you for the letter you enclosed me signed J. D.

* Stephen Sayre, a native of Long Island, N. Y., and a banker in London. In 1774 he was one of the sheriffs of that city, with another American, William Lee, as his colleague. During the Revolution he was in the service of the United States on the Continent. He died September 27, 1818, at "Brandon," Middlesex county, Virginia, the residence of his son, who had married a Miss Grymes, of that place.

I fancy that gentleman is pretty well known here now. I gave it to a friend of mine who is more in the way of politics than I am. I receive the London Courant regularly by means of a friend at Court. I was much pleased with reading the Edinburgh Association Resolves & the manly speeches of the Assembly of Barbadoes. Ad'l Rodney is out at last, & so it is said is the Spanish Fleet. The latter is so much superior and should they meet there is little doubt of their success. If Fortune has played the old Knight one slippery trick, perhaps she may be induced to keep up the Game. He behaved so ill in his prosperity that he deserves all the ill luck that can befall him.

Gen'l Arnold you see is in high life in London. I think he did well to cross the Atlantic. He will be safer in the sea girt Britain than he could be on our Continent. I believe we had best not expect any very early good tidings from Charles Town. It is said to be very strong & the force under Gen'l Greene not sufficient to take it. I have not heard anything about Mr. Jefferson nor of the destination of Mr. de Barras. I see Coll. Searle sometimes & really was astonished at the account of the Commodore. I defer my Judgment till I hear his defence. The whole affair is a mystery. I never mentioned it to you because I did not know what to make of it. The Queen's entry was very magnificent & happily the whole ceremony concluded with fewer accidents than ever were known to happen on a similar occasion. I have been told that Mr. Stead was going to be married but I am sorry at not being able to answer your question satisfactorily as to the Lady. My Girls join me in best regards to you & Mr. Lee. I am, D^r Madam,

Your affect. friend & Serv't,

A. IZARD.

I am about an apartment in a private House * * in Marias where I think I shall be more at my * * * an Hotel Garni. When I am fixed I shall send * * address. Till then please to direct to me chez Mons. Banquier, Rue St. Sauveur, Paris.

À Madame Lee, St. Michael, Brussels.

HOTEL DE TOURS, PARIS, 11 March, 1782.

My dear Madam:

The day before yesterday I had the pleasure of receiving your favour of the 4th, enclosing a letter for Mr. Izard which I shall send with my own to the care of the Marquis de la Fayette. I have at last had the honor of seeing him & was very much pleased with his visit & conversation. He saw Mr. Izard very frequently while the latter was in Virginia. They dined with Ld. Cornwallis at Gen'l Knox's soon after his Ld. Ship's surrender. Mr. Izard was so vexed at the cruelty of his conduct throughout the whole course of his command, that he could not be induced to hold any conversation with him & it was with difficulty he was prevailed on to meet him at dinner. I have not heard anything of Mr. Jefferson & am not at all in the way of getting the authentic information you imagine, as I have not had the honour of seeing Mr. Temple Franklin since my return to Paris. I am much obliged to you for transcribing the paragraph from the English newspaper respecting Mr. Izard. The Hermione Frigate is lately arrived at Rochfort with the Baron de Viomenil & other French officers. Mr. de Clonard was at that Port on business when they landed, he saw them and was so good as to make very particular enquiries about Mr. Izard. They said he was well in January & mentioned the same circumstances with regard to him that you have copied for me. I likewise saw them in the Newspapers. These gentlemen added that he had got possession of his Estates. I dare not give credit to this news as they say at the same time that Gen'l Greene & his army were at the distance of twenty-five miles from Charles Town. The most valuable parts of Mr. I's possessions are within that distance, I therefore think he cannot be upon them. The remaining part of this paper I dedicate to transcripts from a letter I have just received from him & hope the one I enclose from your manager, Mr. Valentine, will contain agreeable accounts for you. Mr. Izard says, 30th Oct'r: "I am now at Mr. W. Lee's plantation* near James River, on my way to South Carolina. We shall cross the Ferry this morning. I wrote to you from

*Greenspring, near Williamsburg.

Head Quarters before York a few days ago & informed you of my mortification at finding that Mons. de Grasse with his fleet, were to return immediately to the West Indies. This is much to be lamented as it is the opinion of Mr. de Rochambeau & every other officer that if Charles Town were attacked with the whole force now in Virginia it would be taken in less than three weeks. Mr. de Grasse has entered into some engagement with the Spaniards which will oblige him to leave the Continent. A considerable reinforcement is going to Gen'l Greene which will give him a superiority over the Enemy. I think we shall be in possession of the Country & I hope the French Fleet will return soon & help us to drive the Enemy out of our Capital. I am exceedingly mortified at not being able to write you positively to come over. You will however consider the letters I have written you lately, & judge for yourself. The capture of L'd Cornwallis & his whole army is such a stroke against Great Britain that I think she must immediately make Peace; should that appear likely to be the case, would it not be better for you to wait a little longer & come over with everything you want without being afraid of an enemy? L'd Cornwallis & his plundering associates had robbed Mr. W. Lee of between 60 & 70 negroes. Half of them are recovered, but I fear the others are lost. His property here is considerable & his friends here are surprised that he does not come here & live on it. If he can reconcile himself to a Country life, he has every thing here that he can reasonably desire. The House in which I am now writing is a very large Mansion, at least as large as ours at Goose Creek & in a much more ruinous condition than that was when you saw it. I left my wagon and horses here at the desire of Mr. Richard Henry Lee when I went to Camp. Mr. Valentine, the manager, has behaved with the utmost civility & attention & seems to be a very honest, good sort of a man. I enclose a letter from him to Mr. Lee. I would write to Mr. Lee but as I have nothing political to informe him of except what I have written you, I must desire that you will communicate to him. Give my compliments to Mr. & Mrs. Lee & to Mr. Jenings. Harry in his last letter tells me he is very desirous of seeing his Mama, Brothers & Sisters. I gave him hopes that he should see you all in

the Spring, for I had no doubt of it; and still think that we will see you all in the Summer."

I have thus, Dear Madam, given you a faithful copy of Mr. Izard's letter that you & Mr. Lee may be able to form the best judgment on the situation of all affairs, both public & private. I do not think myself authorized to undertake a voyage to America either this Spring or Summer, but I shall be very happy if all circumstances will admit of my going out next Autumn.

What do you think of our making a party for that purpose? My best compliments to Mr. Lee & love to the young Ladies. I am, dear Madam,

Your affec'te h'ble serv't, &c.,

A. IZARD.

The Duke de Lauzurn's legion is gone to join Gen'l Greene.

PARIS, 25th March, 1782.

My dear Madam:

I am exceedingly uneasy at not having had the pleasure of hearing from you for such a length of time as has intervened since your last Letter & the more so as I wrote to you about three weeks ago, giving you a long extract from a letter I had that very day received from Mr. Izard & which was written from your house near James river, on the 30th Oct'r. I enclosed at the same time a letter from your Manager, Mr. Valentine, which Mr. Izard desired me to send you. Lest My letter should have miscarried I will again transcribe what Mr. Izard writes about your affairs. I have no later accounts from him but I am flattered with the hope that he has got possession of his Estates which some French gentlemen lately arrived from America have assured Mr. de Clonard of as a fact. It may be so, but until I have it under his own hand I cannot give a hearty credit to the news.

[The extract from Mr. Izard's letter, which has been before given, need not be repeated.]

I have indeed no thought of going out this Summer, but I some time please myself with the hopes that such a scheme may be practicable next Autumn. The English Newspapers

give us no great room to hope for Peace, from the present disposition of the House of Commons. Mr. Forth has spent some days in Paris & it is said he came to sound the inclinations of the French Ministry & of Dr. Franklin on that subject. He is returned for England & we may know more in a little while. The Island of St. Kits seems in a very doubtful situation. Had Admiral Hood been at a greater distance from it, I cannot help thinking it might have been full as well for the Inhabitants. They must then have submitted to the French without much loss or bloodshed, now they are harrassed by an Army in their Country which will undoubtedly suffer exceedingly.

I have a letter this Day from Mrs. Chabanel who informs me that Amsterdam has joined her voice to Friese for the Independance of America. Pray present my best Compliments to Mr. Lee & accept both of my congratulations on the event. It comes rather late in the day & the blessing seems pretty well assured to us without their concurrence. I am much pleased at seeing that the French officers who have been in America speak with great regard of the country & its inhabitants & particularly of the virtue of the Ladies. Mrs. Lloyd is very much admired though neither he nor she are in high favour with their countrymen on account of their politics. I do not get this Intelligence from Mr. Izard. My family are all well. Peggy & Charlotte desire me to present their Compliments to you & the young Ladies. I am, Dear Madam, with all good wishes,

Your affect^e friend & Serv't,

A. IZARD.

My Comp'ts to Mr. Jenings.

PARIS, 9th Feb'ry, 1783.

My dear Madam:

Since I had the pleasure of writing to you I have received a letter from Mr. Danoot. The boxes I mentioned are also arrived, so I need not have troubled Mr. Lee with any commission about them. Mr. Danoot had been so good as to observe all my directions concerning them & they are all come safe. I begin now to feel the weight of the task I have in hand, of returning with so large a family, alone, to America. I am in the midst of preparations for that purpose & the things necessary to pre-

serve cleanliness, without any additional circumstances, run up to so great an amount that I am almost frightened at the undertaking. I must however go through it. Troublesome & expensive as it will be it must be done, & if we arrive safe & find Mr. Izard in good health, I shall be amply rewarded.

I have no news to inform you of. You have doubtless heard of the Treaty between America & Sweden. It was signed last week. The name of our country is high & she seems in the way of being courted & caressed by all the powers of Europe. It is said there are great discontents about the Peace in England. This you know more of than I do. With best compliments for Mr. Lee & good wishes for all the family, I am, Dear Madam, with great regard,

Yours,

A. IZARD.

VIRGINIA IN 1631.

[Abstracts by W. N. Sainsbury, and copies in McDonald Papers, Virginia State Library.]

THE MOVEMENT TO RE-ESTABLISH THE COMPANY.

[The year 1631 was chiefly notable for a vigorous attempt to secure the re-establishment of a Virginia Company. The inner history of this movement, and why it failed after so nearly attaining success, are now unknown. The colonists had been strongly opposed to the arbitrary dissolution of the Company; but had prospered under the crown, and did not wish to be again handed over to a corporation. Whatever the King's real reasons may have been, he acted wisely and in accordance with the wishes of the Virginians in refusing his assent to a new company.]

CLAIBORNE'S CASE.

(Abstract.)

1631. "Capt. Wm. Claiborne's case stated against Lord Baltimore." That Claiborne enters upon the Isle of Kent, un-

planted by any man, but possessed by the Natives, with about 100 men, and there contracted with the Natives & bought their right to hold, of the Crown of England, to him and his Company and their heirs. About three years after His Maj. grants a Patent to Lord Baltimore from 38 to 48 degrees of land unplanted. That Claiborne having planted and stocked the Island, Lord Baltimore claimed the Island to be within his degrees, and so enters by force and keeps the same and all the stock and Cattle there, to the value of £7,000.—*Colonial Papers*.

[N. B. I take this to be enclosure to Claiborne's petition. See 1677, after 13 March.—W. N. S.]

COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA.

(Abstract.)

1631, May 24, Greenwich.

Earl of Dorset to Attorney General Sir Robert Heath:

It is his Maj. pleasure that he presently prepare a Bill for the King's signature, appointing the Earl of Dorset, the Earl of Danby, Lord Dorchester, Secretary, (Sir John) Coke, Sir John Danvers, Sir Robt. Killigrew, Sir Thos. Roe, Sir Robert Heath, Mr. Recorder [Heneage Finch], Sir Dudley Digges, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Fras. Wyatt, Sir John Brooke, Sir Kenelin Digby, Sir John Zouch, [John] Bankes, [Thos.] Gibbes, [Nath.] Rote [? Wrote], Mr. Sands, John Wolstenholme, Nicholas Ferrar, Mr. Barber, and John Ferrar, or any four of them, Commissioners for the advising and settling of some course to be established for the advancement of the plantation of Virginia according to these heads, viz: To have power to consider how the state of that Plantation stood formerly. What commodities have been advanced there & what are the most profitable to be advanced there, the present state of the Colony & by what means it may be better advanced. Their report to be presented to the King with propositions for settling the plantation and to encourage the present Planters & Adventurers & those willing to become such, by New Setlers, Patents, Power to call any man to inform them of any particular.—*Colonial Papers*, Volume 6, No. 14.

LETTER FROM HARVEY TO DORCHESTER.

(Copy.)

Letter from Sir John Harvey to Viscount Dorchester, Secretary of State.

2 April, 1631.

Right Honorable:

I have written unto their Lordships of the boorde concerning the state and condition of the Colonie, as alsoe of the Publique Cabbell, in two letters, the coppies whereof I have sent to your Lordships perusall, humblie entreating the continuance of your noble favoures towards me and that you will be pleased to take Notice of the perticulers followinge, and more especiallie of the daylie grieffe that perplexeth me through the waywardnes and oppositions of those of the Counsell against me, I seekinge onlie his Majesties honor and the advancement of this countrey, for instead of givinge me assistance, they stand contesting and disputinge my authoritie, averringe that I can doe nothinge but what they shall advise me, and that my power extendeth noe further then a bare castinge voice, notwithstandinge his majesties gracious letter for the strengtheninge of my commission, which I have often shewed them, and that by his Majesties speciall command I should doe justice to all men, nor sparinge those of the Councell that in my judgment I should finde to be offenders. A coppie of which letter I formerlie sent your Lordshipp. I can conceave noe other reason of their Malignitie against me but for that I studie to avoid such misproceeding of self will Government as formerlie have bin practised amongst them, for I can discern nothinge in them but factions seeking to carrie all matters, rather for their owne endes then either seekinge the generall good or doinge right to particuler men, and for that it much concerneth the Justice of the Colonie, I will instance one perticuler to your Lordship, which is this: There was latelie a difference handled in Courte, touchinge a cow calfe given by Captain William Pierce to a servant and cowkeeper of his, which guift was proved by divers witnesses; and one Alford deposed it was in parte of the wages of the said servant, where upon an order was made that whereas the said calfe then given, was since growen to be a cowe and hath had two Calves; that the said

Captain Pierce should deliver the said cove with her increase. This cause being again reviewed, the last court, the said Alford being called thereunto, he was questioned by Captain Mathewe (who takes upon him to speak more than cometh to his share), how he knew that that calfe was given in parte of the said servant's wages; Alford made Answer that the said servant tould him soe; and that when Captaine Pierce hired his said Servant, the said Alford beinge in a kitchinge adjoininge neere the Roome where Captain Pierce was at the bargaine makinge, he heard Captaine Pierce say (then I will give the a Cowe calfe); upon which the said Captaine Mathewe reviled the said Alford and tould him he had committed wilfull perjurie; and without askinge my opinion, or anie of the rest of the Counsell whether it were perjury or not, required the boorde to give their censures upon Alford, for that he had committed wilfull perjurie. Those of the Counsell then at the boorde, without anie examination or consideration of the cause or the inabilitye of the said Alford beinge not able to expresse himself or speake in his owne behalfe, with one voice censured him to stand on the Pillorie with his eares nayled, and an inscription of his faults. At this I was forced to silence. Yet consideringe their rashness and aimes, the disabilitye of Alford to speake for himselfe, and howe much it concerned the justice of the Countrey for the Investigation of the truth, beside the taking away the good name and reputation of the said Alford for ever, I caused a case thereof to be drawne and delaid to punish him accordinge to their censures untill better consideration might be taken. Of manie like rash proceedings of theirs I might acquaint your Lordshipp but I have bin (I feare) to troublesome in this, I therefore forbear the rest. Humblie beseeching your Lordshipp if in this or any parte thereof I faile in Judgment, to assist my weakness, not being bred a lawyer. I hope your Lordshipp since you first pleased to take notice of me, never held me to be ambitious or vaine glorious, as that I should desire to live here as Governor to predominate or prefer mine owne perticular before the generall good, or in the least measure neglect anie of his Majesties commandes or the instructions of their Lordships (if anie of which might justlie be laid to my charge) I were not worthie to be either pitied or respected. I have herein (as presuminge

upon your Lordshipp's honorable favoures always confere upon me), emboldened myself to make knowne unto you the miserable state wherein I live, chiefly through the aversnes of those from whom I expected assistance, for (as God is my record), I have often earnestlie desired those of the Counsell that there might be perfect amitie betwixt us, and that not by respects or private endes might breede discention or misconcerte amongst us, but that with an unanimous consent we might with alacritie perform his Majestie's Service. But all are to noe purpose, for all the comfort I found was to be scorned for my good meaning, as this bearer can acquainte your Lordshipp, who knoweth and hath seen my troubles. I therefore humblie beseech your Lordshipp accordinge to your wonted nobleness to me ward, that you will vouchsafe to acquainte his Majestie with the perticulers hereof and entreate his highness on my behalfe, that he will be graciously pleased to strengthen my commission accordinge to his said Majestie's gracious letter, and signifie the same under his private seale. That the place of Governor and the oath of Councillors may be made known and distinguished. And whereas I formerlie humblie intreated your honour to move his Majestie to compassionate my wantes, which at this time doe oppresse mee more grievously, I beinge thereby made contemptible soe that (my miserie pressinge mee), I am inforced more earnestlie to implore your Lordshipp's aid in regarde towards all my charges in cominge hither and my being here. I have not received one farthing for my relief. Thus having laid open to Your Lordshipp the depth of my afflictions and the true state of things here, I humblie begg your Lordshipp's assistance, and craving pardon for my boldness, I rest,

Your Lordshipp's humble Servant,
readie at your Comandes,

(Signed) JOHN HARVEY.

Virginia, Apriles 2, 1631.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 6, No. 11.

VIRGINIA COMMISSION.

(Abstract.)

1631, June 17.

The King's Commission to Edward Earl of Dorset, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Henry Earl of Danby, Dudley, Earl of Dorchester, and Sir John Coke, Secretaries of State Sir John Danvers, Sir Robt. Killigrew, Vice Chamberlain to the Queen, Sir Thos. Roe, Sir Robert Heath, Attorney General Sir Heneage Finch, Recorder of London, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Francis Wyatt, Sir John Brooke, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir John Zouche, John Bankes, Thos. Gibb, Samuell Rote (Wrote?), George Sand, John Wolstenholme, Nicholas Ferrar, Gabriel Barbor, and John Ferrar, appointing their commissioners to consider how the estate of the Colony of Virginia has been, what commodities have been raised there, how the state thereof standeth at present, what commodities may be raised there which may be more profitable to said Colony & by what means said Colony may be better advanced & settled in future times & to present to his Maj. their proceedings from time to time with propositions for settling said Plantation, encouraging Planters & adventurers. This Commission to continue in force notwithstanding the same be not from time to time continued by adjournment.—*Patent Roll 7, Charles I, Part 20, No. 50.*

THE KING TO HARVEY.

(Abstract.)

1631, July 25th, Oatlands.

The King to Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia:

Has received by the hand of Sec. Lord Dorchester a petition in the Gov^r name for the pardon of Dr. John Pott, late Gov^r of Virginia for misdemeanors committed in his Govern^t. As we mislike not the example you have hereby given both to yourself and others who shall succeed in that place of trust and authority to avoid the like oppressions & exorbitances, so on the other side, upon due consideration of the penitence of this offender which you testify, as also of the necessary use which our subjects there inhabiting may have of him, being the only

Physician of the Colony, we are graciously pleased to pardon his said offences and all forfeitures accruing to us by his conviction, to the end that he may be thereby enabled to redeem in some measure the faults of his Government by well performing the duties of a private man in the service of our said Colony. And of this our mercy we are content to make you for your better authorization in the charge you hold, the immediate minister (as you have been of our justice).

If it shall appear necessary to pass his pardon under the Great Seal, the King will give further order for doing the same.—Draft, 2 pp., *Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 18.

DORCHESTER TO HARVEY.

(Abstract.)

1631, July 27, Westminster.

Secretary Lord Dorchester to Governor Sir John Harvey:

His letter of 16 July last, received on 9 February. The King is pleased at the Governor's instance to pardon Dr. Potts, the late Governor, and to pass by Sir John Harvey's hands this act of grace and clemency, for which he is authorized by his Maj. letters which go with these. The entrence of your Government thus countenanced by the part you bear in dealing both his Maj. justice and mercy, I doubt not but you will oblige yourself by your own example to go on in the discharge of your duty and advancing the public good there. Dorchester's readiness & assist him in all occasions. Intreats he will send such a map of the Country as is in use amongst them, with the exactis description he can make, to represent it to their knowledge who cannot view it otherwise. "Whereof you shall see I will make no ill use for yourself and for the Colony."—2 pp., *Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 9.

REPORT OF VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS ON DR. POTT'S CASE.

(Abstract.)

1631, Aug. 20.

Report of the Virginia Commissioners of the King.
Have according to the King's pleasure signified by Sir Ralph

Freeman, examined the petition of the wife of Dr. Pott in her husband's behalf, but are not able to give a perfect account of the whole state of this business, for that much of it dependeth upon matter of law, and questions cannot be determined until the records of all proceedings be sent over. For all they can judge upon this superficial hearing, the proceedings with the Doctor in condemning him of felony, have been very rigorous, if not erroneous, and therefore his Maj. may be pleased to take order for the security of his life, and that he may have liberty upon caution to follow his profession (as is petitioned by the Governor in behalf of the whole Company there) and may also have the use of his goods and estate until the business be further examined and his Maj. declare his further pleasure. Signed by J. Danvers, Jo. Wolstenholme, Ken. Digby and Tho. Gibbes. —*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 20.

A copy of this Report "*Ibid*, No. 21, is endorsed: Granted 19 Dec."

MEMORIAL IN BEHALF OF DR. POTT.

(Abstract.)

1631, August.

Memorial signed by W. Byland on behalf of Dr. Pott to Secretary Sir John Coke. Recapitulates the petitions of Governor Sir John Harvey (see 16 July, 1630), and Elizabeth Pott on behalf of her husband Dr. John Pott (see 30 Sept., 1630), and the report of the Virginia commissioners (see 20 Aug., 1631), that Dr. Pott had been very rigorously if not erroneously dealt with, and prays that Mrs. Pott's former request may be revised to his Majesty that Dr. Pott may be restored to his lands and liberty, and that orders be sent accordingly by the ship that goeth away next week, the last until next year.—*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 22.

KING TO GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

(Abstract.)

1631, August.

The King to the Governor of Virginia:

Whereas as upon his Maj. former recommendations the

bearer, Sergeant Major Donne, was admitted one of the Council in Virginia, and was by the Governor and Assembly appointed Muster Master General, and hath now lately been appointed hither for some other affairs of that Plantation wherein he hath showed himself very diligent and careful. His Majesty upon his return, not only confirms him to be of the Council and in the office of Muster Master General, but recommends him to further favor "As a person that we well esteem," and hath well discharged the trust committed to him.—*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 26.

VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS TO THE KING.

(Copy.)

Commissioners' Petition To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble representation and petition of your Majestie's Commissioners for the Plantation of Virginia.

It may please your most excellent Majesty: We, your Majestie's most humble subjects and servants, your Highness Commissioners for the affaires of Virginia, receaving exceeding comfort and contentment in the expression of your Princely care and favour to the Plantation by your Majestie's late Commission, dated the 27th of June last past. And not knowing how to give a more lively and full testimony of our bounden duties and gratitude to your Majestie for the same, than by yielding some fruite of our ready obedience unto your Majestie's commands and gracious pleasure thereby signified. Have upon serious and many consultations unanimously resolved to represent unto your Majesty such ventures and forme of government for that Plantation as to us appeares most proper and important, both for advancing the publique estate thereof and establishing the interests of private men. The which being deduced into these generall and severall heads or propositions following, we most humbly beseech your Majestie for confirmation of them under the great seale of England, if in your Majestie's great wisdome you shall approve thereof:

First, that the Government be wholly preserved in your Ma-

jestie's immediate power; yet, nevertheless (if your Majestie soe pleased) the same to be managed by a subordinate Commission or Counsell (authorized under the great seale of England), consisting of 24 persons and a President, who before as upon their Election are to be made members of the Company. This Councill to be resident in or about London, from time to time to be nominated by your Majestie and continue during your Princely pleasure. That this President and Council your Majesty vouchsafing to devise upon them the generall charge and care of the Plantation, may have power to give instructions for the Government in Generall of the Plantation unto the Governor Councill and maine body of the people in Virginia.

Which said instructions being transmitted thither, the Governor and Councill there are to see forthwith (without dispute or suspension) to be duly executed.

That the President and Councill have power also to receive, heare and determine all complaints and controversies arising amongst the planters, and which shall be brought before them, and likewise all differences growing at any time betweene the Adventurers and Planters living here, and those living in Virginia, or any of them. In both which cases notwithstanding in matters of greater moment, an appeale to lye from them unto your Sacred Person, or the Lords and others your Majestie's Privy Council or to your Lordshipp and other Commissioners for the Plantations.

That this President and Councill have power of electing inferior officers, of erecting of forts, of consigning the Planters to such places of habitation and planting themselves in as shall be most convenient for mutuall defence and their security. Of the disposing of the planters to apply themselves to the Improvement of such several sorts of staple commodities as the said President and Council shall direct.

Secondly. That there be a Governor and Councill constituted to be resident in Virginia and to be nominated likewise by your Majestie, either upon your owne knowledge of their ability or by recommendation of them by your President and Councill here.

That this Governor and Councill may be enabled to make ordinances and Constitutions for the better reglement of the affaires

of the Colony which shall be of force till such time as the said President and Councill shall declare them void.

That the Governor, Councill and Planters at their Generall Assemblies may have power of propounding and making Lawes which lawes are to be correspondent to the lawes of England and but probations onely till confirmed here.

Thirdly. Your Majestie (of your especial favour), may be pleased to grant a new charter for re-incorporating a Company of Adventurers for this Plantation, whereof the Adventurers and Planters in Virginia to be members. And that thereby they may have granted, restored and confirmed unto them all such rights, goods, liberties and Priviledges whatsoever as were at any time heretofore granted unto the late Company saving to your Majestie the supreme and regall power of Government as aforesaid. In this Charter of incorporation of the Company (if it seeme good unto your Majestie), may the Constitution of the aforesaid President and Councill likewise be comprized and that both of them may joyntly pass under one and the same seale.

And further that this Company may have granted unto them by this Charter the Ancient territories, land and islands of and belonging to Virginia in as ample manner as the same were bounded and granted unto the late Company by all or any the severall grants or letters Patents whatever of your Majestie's late Royall Father, King James, of blessed memory.

And whereas wee have received credible information that divers forraigners and strangers (subject unto the States of the United Powers) have in great numbers of late planted themselves and usurped upon your Majestie's said territories of Virginia, to the manifest detriment of your Majestie's service and great discouragement, danger and endamngement of your liege and loving subjects and people there inhabiting, their lives and estates. We most humbly pray your Majestie to interpose your Princely power and assistance in such sort as to your Majestie's great wisdom shall seeme meete), for the withdrawing, removing or extirpation of the said forraigners and strangers out of such portions of your Majestie's dominions in Virginia, soe by them unlawfully and indirectly intruded and usurped upon as aforesaid.

Fourthly. in regard we find that your Majestie's service in

the conduct of these affairs being of so great consequence will require the care and industry of divers able and trusty officers and ministers. Your Majestie (of your princely grace and bounty may be pleased to allow unto them some such annuall pension or reward (to be issued out of your Customes of Virginia) as shall be thought fitt for their better encouragement and support in the execution of their severall places.

Lastly. Whereas there be some things to be inserted in these new letters Patents by us humbly desired, which may fall out to be different from the former Patents, and cannot be soe suddenly determined of. That your Majestie therefore may be pleased to authorize us your Commissioners to conferr with your Majestie's Attorney Generall for the reconciling and perfecting of the same and for the making of such further additions and alterations as shall be thought fitt and convenient for the said Government to be brought afterwards to the Lord's Commissioners for Plantations to be by them perused and approved of.

And thus humbly beseeching your Majestie's gracious acceptation of these our Zealous and faithfull endeavours in this your Highnes Service enjoyed, Wee in all humbleness submit the same unto your Princely wisdom. And as we are in duty bound shall ever pray for your Majestie's long and blessed raigne over us in all felicity and honour.

DORSET,	DANBY,
RO. HEATH,	J. COKE,
J. DAVERS,	DUDLEY DIGGES,
JO. BANKS,	JO. WOLSTENHOLME,
FRANCIS WIATT,	GEORGE SANDYS.
SAMUEL WROTHE,	

KING'S ORDER AS TO VIRGINIA COMPANY.

(Copy.)

Signification of the King's pleasure touching Virginia.

Nov. 25, 1631.

My very good Lord:

Whereas at a late conference had by the Commissions of Virginia, they conceived it fittest for his Majestie's service and

the state of the Colony to proceed unto the digesting of a new Patent for re-establishing a Company. And esteeming (also) your Lordship (as best acquainted with all former proceedings of that Plantation) to bee most able to give them Instructions for the due draught and framing of the same; did thereupon present their opinions and humble Requestes unto his Majesty touching the premises, Who of his princely favour to the Plantation, hath willed mee to signify his Royal Pleasure to your Lordship to the end Your Lordship may joine with the Commissioners by your worthy Assistance and advice in the speedy preparing and expediting of the sayd Patent, and likewise to cause such Draughts of Charters formerly conceived by your Lordships and other writings in your keeping (which may any wayes concern the affaires) to be sought out and delivered up unto them. I rest ever

Your Lordship's very affectionate
friend and humble Servant,

DORSET.

From the Court at St. James', the 25 of November, 1631.
S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 5, No. 31.

CONSIDERATIONS AGAINST A NEW VIRGINIA COMPANY.

(Copy.)

Considerations against the renewing of a Corporation for Virginia.

The Plantation of Virginia was heretofore for many yeares governed by a corporation during which government the Plantation had small and slow success as well in respect of the ignorance of those who governed the Corporation in England commanding things unfitt and improper for that place as also in respect of the severall factions in that Corporation who out of passion and particular interest did usually cross and hinder all things that were propounded by contrary parties, so that most of their assemblyes here, instead of consulting for the generall good of that Colony the time was spent in invectives one against another, with great sharpnes and bitterness to the great prejudice of the Plantation; Whereof divers complaints being made to

our late Souveraigne, King James, he for prevention of such disorders, did severall times by Messages as by Letters under his royall signature, as also from the Lords of his Privy Councell take notice of those heates and factious meetings, and advised them with moderation and affection each to other to apply their endeavours to the good of the Plantation, but these admonitions tooke no effect, for their tumultuous meetings and factions continued still, and as it was then observed divers persons of quality of that Corporation being discontented with the government of the State here, under colour of those assemblyes had private conventicles at which times they presumed to debate amongst themselves the affayes of State, to censure the actions of his Majestie and the Privy Councell and to contrive meanes to cross and hinder the Resolutions of those times, and endeavoured to breed an aversion and hatred to his said Majestie and his Government. These mutinous Meetings being then made knowne unto the King and he having in his Wisdome well weighed the dangerous consequencies thereof and finding also the generall goods of that Plantation neglected and in danger to be overthrowne by that Corporation, did by the advise of his Councell prohibite their Meetings, seized their papers and diaries and afterwards order was given by an act of state to revoke their patent, which accordingly was done by a Quo Warranto; and not long after King James departed this life. And then his Majesty that now is, by a Proclamation dated the 13th of May, in the first yeare of his raigne, did signify his pleasure that that Colony should not be governed by a Corporation but should depend upon his Majesty and his Councell as it hath done with good success ever since.

Some of the late dissolved Company being much displeased that they were thus seperated, and the Government of that place taken out of their hands, have ever since continually importuned his Majestie and the Lords to renew their charter, which at severall hearinges and debates afore the Councill board hath rejected for reasons of State as altogether inconvenient for his Majestie's Service both here and there, And that pretence of theirs hath therefore layne dead these two years, till now of late about a month since, they conceiving that the former reasons of the refusall were forgotten, and desiring by renewing of their

corporation to have in these dangerous times a colour of Drawing a great body together and meeting to consult of such matters as formerly they did in opposition to the State and government here, have upon misinformation obteyned an order from his Majesty and the Board for the renewing of their Corporation wherein although they pretended to be subordinate to his Majesty and the Lords, whom they suppose will not have leisure to looke into their actions, they haveing the immediate disposall of all affayres in that place will endeavour to poyson that Plantation with factious spirits and such as are refractory to Monarchichall government as all Corporations are, and is found by experience in the Corporation of New England.

1. This pretended charter then gives factious spiritts the same colour of meeting as they had before and in a time perhaps more dangerous than when they were dissolved.

2. This pretended Charter will pass away the whole Territory of Virginia and all the quitt rents which are or shall be hereafter due to the King there, and which are like to be considerable revenue hereafter seeing they are now computed if duly collected, to amount neere unto £2,000 ^ꝓ annum, which may (if his Majesty please), defray all his officers of the Government there who by a perticuler article in the Order for that Chaster are to be pay'd out of his Majestie's Customes here.

3. His Majestie hath no obligation to render the said Company as is pretended, for his Majesty by a Proclamation in the first yeare of his reigne, which is the ground of that pretence, doth thereby promise to confirme every private Planter and Adventurer's perticuler interest in the said Plantation when they shall desire it, which they do accordingly enjoy, but he doth also therein declare that the said Colony of Virginia shall not for the future be comitted to any Company or Corporation as by the Proclamation appears.

4. The Colony hath prospered much more since the dissolution of the Company then ever it did before, as well in number of people as in meanes of subsistence and increase of Trade there; for no well affected and worthy persons will transplant themselves into those parts under a Corporation.

5. There is no more necessity for the erecting of a Corporation for Virginia then for the Kingdome of Ireland, they being

both at this time under one and the same forme of Government, and such as is most suitable to a Monarchy.

6. The King of Spayne in both the Indies admitts of no Government by Corporation and yet no Plantations have succeeded better then his have done.

7. Lastly it is fitt that his Majesty should be informed from his Governor and Councill in Virginia, before the erection of this new Corporation of what prejudice it may be to his Majesties Government and revenue there and how it will conduce to the benefitt or prejudice of the Planters there, who have often times petitioned his Majestie and their Lordships against the renewing of any such Corporation.—*S. P. O., Colo.*, Vol. 6, No. 32.

PETITION OF GEORGE SANDYS.

(Abstract.)

1631.

Petition of George Sandys to the King. Understands his Maj. resolutions to govern Virginia and other Plantations by a Commission to certain of the Privy Council, prays to be appointed Secretary to said Commission and Commissioners, as likewise to any other body of Government subordinates to them with such allowance as his Maj. shall think convenient; is well acquainted with the affairs and condition of Foreign Plantations having spent in Virginia many of the ripest of his years in public employment under King James.—*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 36.

AGREEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

(Copy.)

God, the author of all peace, having in his mercy towards this Colony and ourselves, inspired the spirit of peace into our hearts and calmed those thoughts and purposes of contention and bitterness which were stirred up amongst us, whereby distraction hath happened to our councells and consultations and a jealousy and distrust opposed our harts to a mutuall unanimitie and concord, and whereas some bad dispositions have insinuated

themselves and by many false suggestions and reports kindled and augmented that fier which had soe unhappily taken, beginning wee the Governor and Councelle concerning the misery of such distractions, and having long wished by a peaceable period to conclude and silence these unhappy differences, whereby interruption hath been given to all good proceedings and a disanimating to many others who would now in the low ebb of this Colony have laid aside those former prosecutions of that uncertaine commodity of Tobacco, and pressed hard with all their endeavours to have manifested some better fruite of their labors in this place. Now therefore after the dispatch of the country causes for this sessions of the Quarter Courte wee desire by a most happy close to Swallow up and bury all forepast complaints and accusations in a generall reconciliation; and in the first place by these honourable letters directed unto us from the Earl of Dorsett, the Attorney Generall and other his Majestie's Commissioners for these affaires, we most humbly acknowledge ourselves ever bound to there Lordships for there favorable respect and care towards us and this plantation and more particularly for that they have been pleased by there grave admonitions and councells to perswade our alienated and distempered minds to the intertayning of peace and love, and to unite our thoughts to further the publique execution of justice to which we humbly oblige ourselves in all things and in all points to become conformable. And forasmuch as these oppositions and distastes have proceeded so farr as to arrive unto the care of his Majestie's most honourable Privy Councill and from thence referred unto the right honorable Lords and others his Majestie's Commissioners for Virginia, Wee hereby resolve with ourselves by our letters to that purpose to testify unto there Lordships our generall accord and amity, and that all jarrings, discords and dissensions are wholly laid aside, love embraced, and all be unanimously reconciled, as we hope hereafter to give noe occasion one either side to disturb the publique peace or trouble their Lordships care any further with complaints of that nature but wholly relinquishing all contention to apply and comply our harts and hands to advance and revive this long languishing Colony from these dead hopes to a new life and prosperity. And herein wee the Governor and Councell promise intermutually

to pursue and follow such directions only as are containd in his Majestie's Commission and the instructions which we have received, and wee the Councell hereby give full assurance unto the Governor that we have noe other intentions then upon all occasions to do him all the service, honour and due respect which belongs unto him as his Majestie's substitute, and with the uttermost of our power to yield our best assistance and counsell to give a furtherance to whatsoever shall be propounded for the good and prosperitie of his Majestie's colony, and if there shall be found any unwilling or turbulent spirit amongst us or any other enemy to peace we desire he may be cast out of all good society and accompted as a firebrand to kindle those flames of dissentions which must in the first place ruinate himself and his estate. And to conclude with our first acknowledgment of thanks to God, who will be called the God of peace who made men to be of one mind in a house as in the Psalmist. let us prepare ourselves with that Psalmest to goe into the house of God and after due consideration and contrition for our sinns, seale and deliver this our concord, peace and love, with the seale of that most blessed sacrament of the body and blood of our Saviour who hath called us to the Union of our fayth and made us members of his body that living together in peace in this world, wee may live with him in eternall peace in the world to come.

JOHN HARVEY.

Francis West, Sam. Mathews, William Clayborne, Will. Tucker, William Farrar, Henry Finch, Nathaniell Basse, John Utie, Thomas Purrifoy, Hugh Bullocke, Will. Pierce.

Given att James Citty, 20th of December, 1631.

S. P. O., Colo., Vol. 6, No. 34.

ORDER OF THE VIRGINIA COMMISSIONERS.

(Abstract.)

1631, March 2, at the Earl of
Dorsett's Lodgings, Whitehall.

Minute of an order of the Virginia Commissioners, present, the Earl of Dorset, Sir John Wolstenholme, Sir Francis Wyatt,

Sir John Banks, Sir John Zouch, Mr. Wolstenholme and Mr. Wrote. The Adventurers this day returning their answers to such Propositions as were formerly delivered to them by Commiss^{rs} and expressing a grateful readiness to accept his Maj. grace and bounty in proffering a new Charter of Restitution of a Company with confirmation of all their ancient Territories, rights and privileges what soever, point of Government only with some few other reservations excepted. It is (on their behalf) ordered that Mr. Attorney General be desired to pass no Grant or Patent to any person or corporation, but with proviso or exception of all territories, etc., formerly granted to the late Company of Virginia by any Grant of the late King James.—*Colonial Papers*, Vol. 6, No. 23.

**Papers Relating to the Administration of Governor
Nicholson and to the Founding of William
and Mary College.**

(CONTINUED.)

[The captions in brackets have been added by the editor. Additions by Nicholson have been placed in quotations.]

The majority of the clergy of Virginia adhered to Nicholson in the dispute between him and Dr. Blair and other members of the Council. Their feeling seems to be particularly excited against their Commissary Blair, and resistance to him continued, evidently inspired by Nicholson, even after that governor had been recalled, but before his successor, Edward Nott, arrived on August 15, 1705. Dr. Blair's memorials against Nicholson, of April 25, 1704, and May 1, 1704, which seemed so much to excite these members of the clergy are printed in *Perry*, 93-112, 131-138. One of the "pasquils," referred to in one of the clergy's addresses, is a ballad satirizing Dr. Blair's accusers, who were assembled, says the song, at Man's Ordinary, Williamsburg. This ballad was printed in London, in 1704, and may be found in *Perry*, pp. 179-180. Of course, in what such a man as Nicholson says about Carter and Lightfoot or any

other opponent, there is always a possibility of falsehood throughout.]

[ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY TO NICHOLSON.]

To his Excellency Francis Nicholson, Esq., Her Maj^{ty}'s Lieut. & Govern. Gen^{le} of Virginia.

May it please your Excellency:

In obedience to your Excell^{ty}'s command, we are now assembled at Her Maj^{ty}'s Royall Colledge of William & Mary, this 22nd day of February, 1704-5, according to our usual Custome of meeting once a year & Wee do in an humble & dutifull manner Pray your Excellency to accept of our most upright & sincere intentions to do your Excell^{ty} Justice & to vindicate your Excell^{ty}'s Honour in this and all other Addresses w^{ch} We have formerly made to your Excell^{ty} since the unhappy controversy has been raised between your Excell^{ty} & ye Revend Mr. Commissary Blair. And we do hereby ratify & Confirme those Addresses wth our most Solemn Protestation that we do Dissent from and Disown those unfair Clandestine measures w^{ch} his Reverence has taken to accuse your Excell^{ty} without our consent or knowledge. We pray your Excell^{ty} to transmitt unto the most Revend Father in God, his Grace ye Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury, our Congratulatory Address to her most Sacred Maj^{ty}, together wth our address to his Grace also ye Right Hon^{ble} & Rt. Rev'd Father in God Henry Lord Bishop of London, our address to his Lordship & to ye Rt. Hon^{ble} ye Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, our Remonstrance, humbly referred to their Lordships' Consideration. And we do again repeat our solemn Protestations that as we have no Just reason to Desert your Excell^{ty}'s Cause so We shall be ready upon all occasions to give a further demonstration of our Gratitude to your Excell^{ty} for your many and repeated favours your Excell^{ty} has bestowed upon us, as also upon all our Brethren in ye neighboring Colonys. We hope our Candour & Sincerity herein will wipe off ye reproach of Ingratitude w^{ch} the undecent Actions of two or three of our own Coat might have cast upon ye Reverd. Clergy in America. So with our hearty Prayers to Almighty God that your Excell^{ty} unblamable behaviour, Especially in re-

lation to ye Church & Clergy may be clear and manifest, Wee
begg Leave to subscribe

Your Excellency's Most obliged & obedient servant,

Lewis Latane,	Sam'l Gray,
James Burtell,	And. Monro,
Ralph Bowker,	Tho. Edwards,
Bartho. Yates,	Thomas Sharpe,
Philipe de Richbourg, (minister of Manakin Town),	Wm. Williams,
Edw'd Portlock,	James Clack,
Wm. Rudd,	Emanuel Jones,
Solomon Whately,	Rich'd Squire,
Isaac Grace,	John Carnegie,
Peter Wagener,	Guy Smith,
Arthur Tillyard,	Dan'l Taylor,
James Boisseau,	Jacob Ware,
Peter Kippax,	Owen Jones.

[ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR AND CLERGY TO THE QUEEN.]

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. The Congratulatory address of the Governor & Clergy of Virginia:

May it please your Majesty. We your Majesty's most dutiful and Loyall subjects the Governor & Clergy of your Ancient and Great Colony & Dominion of Virginia having in a Decent and Solemn Manner return'd our hearty thanks to Almighty God for that Signall and Glorious victory obtained by your Maj^{ty}'s forces & the Allies against the French & Bavarian forces under the Conduct of the renowned Duke of Marlborough in our several Parishes in the happy Anniversary of your Maj^{ty}'s Birthday. And being now assembled together think ourselves obliged in all Duty, further to Demonstrate our unspeakable Joy & Satisfaction on this remarkable occasion; wherein Heaven seems in a peculiar manner to have heard the Prayers of the church and rewarded your Maj^{ty}'s Extraordinary Piety & Charity wth the most Eminent victory of the last Century, not to be Equalized with the preceeding Actions of your Maj^{ties} most fortunate Predecessours. May the same Divine Power that has hitherto blessed your Maj^{ty} during the whole series of your

matchless reign be your Almighty Director & Defender, that your Majesty may be a Curb to the boundless ambition of France, as the Illustrious Queen Elizabeth was to the Exorbitant pride of Spain.

And that we may long enjoy the blessings of your most auspicious Government are and shall be the continued Prayers of

Your Majesty's Most Dutifull & Loyall Subjects,

ffr. Nicholson,	James Clack,
Solomon Wheatley,	Peter Kippax,
Guy Smith,	Jacob Ware,
Edward Portlock,	Sam. Gray,
Owen Jones,	Ralph Bowker,
And. Monro,	Wm. Rudd,
John Carnegie,	John Shropshire,
Phillipe de Richebourg,	James Boisseau,
Minister to Manakin Town,	Geo. Robertson,
James Burtell,	Ja. Wallace,
Rich'd Squire,	Jno. Monroe,
Tho. Edwards,	Peter Wagener,
Dan. Taylor,	Isaac Grace,
Bartho. Yates,	Thomas Sharpe,
Emanuel Jones,	Arthur Tillyard,
Lewis Latane,	Wm. Williams.

[ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF
TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.]

To the Right Hon^{ble} the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

May it please your Lordships:

We are very Sensible how ill it becometh persons of our habit to be found intermeddling in affairs without ye line of their own vocation, nor should we have been so preposterous as to have incur'd the same guilt ourselves w^{ch} we condemne in others had not the occasion of laying this our Remonstrance before y^r Lops. been such as in manner extorted it from us & therefore

may we hope by y^r Lordships favorable interpretacon apologise for our presumption in offering it.

We are indeed mightly surpris'd or rather perfectly amazed to understand by our last advices from England that Virg^a was in such an horrid state of distraction & confusion even to a degree of threatening nothing else than an Insurrection or at least a desertion (news to us who are upon ye spot, we declare it perfectly new), and y^t such representations had been laid before her ma'ty by way of Complaint ag^t our most Hon^{ed} Patron ye Hon^{ble} Frances Nicholson, esqr., her Ma'tys Lieut. & Gov^r Gen^l of this Colony.

That there reigns among us anything of such a gen^l way dangerous dissatisfaction as we are dispersed throughout all the parts of this Province & may therefore be supposed to have some knowledge of ye pulse of ye people (speaking as to ye generality of them), of all sorts & Conditions (we might had there been no other occasion), honestly & we hope inoffensively declared to be a thing altogether unknown to us who are most strangely ignorant of ye temper of ye people of this Province if they be not as Loyall & peaceable Subjects as in any of her Matys. Dominions & as well satisfied with their present circumstances.

Yet we should not have thought it proper for us to have interposed one Syllable in this affair, but have left every one to have answer'd for himself, had we not (to our inexpressable regret), some even of our own coat also (though God be thanked but very few), and those such of whom we may say in ye style of ye Apostle that they went out from us but were not of us, for if they had been of us they would no doubt have continued with us, but they went out y^t they might be made manifest, y^t they were not all of us, engaged in an affair so unbecoming their character as is y^t of despiseing Dominions and speaking evil of Dignities & more especially his Reverence ye Rev^d Mr. Commissary Blair who by ye station he has so long maintained amongst us may be supposed a person ye most capable of representing ye state of our affairs & ye Common Sentim^{ts} of ye Clergy of this Province wth (amongst other things), he having as we find by ye copies of severall affidavits presented to you Lops. assumed to himself to do & y^t in a most unfair & not wthout too broad inuendoes y^t is only necessity dependance on an overawing power

w^{ch} restrains even us ourselves also from Joyning wth him in the same Complaints.

Hereupon we cannot but do y^t Justice both to our most Hon'ld Patron ye Govern' whom we find & know (as far as relates to our affairs & lyeth w^{'thin} ye compass of our knowledge to be most injuriously aspersed & causelessly accused, and to ourselves (whose very Silence in this case might reasonably pass for a consent or at least indifference) most humbly to enter before yo're Lordships' this our Solemn Protestation, That

May it please yo' Lops., we do absolutely disclaime & disavow those most unconscionsable complaints wch. we find have been laid before yo' Lops. ag^t his Ex'cy our Gov^r in relation to his behavior towards ye church & clergy, that we know not by what Comission Mr. Comissary Blair took upon himself not only wth out our knowledge & Consent, but in direct contradiction to our most known & publickly avowed sence & Experience to the Contrary to make such unfair representations on our behalfs. That so far is ye Gov^r of Virg^a from being a neglector from ye Interest of ye Church or an oppressor of her ministers, y^t he is ye greatest Patron, Protector & Benefactor to both that (we suppose those parts of the world has ever had or (he once lost to us) can readily expect to have, w^{ch} being a matter of fact so notoriously known we cannot but wonder yt. anyone (tho under the security of three thousand miles distance) should have the confidence to intimate ye Contrary, how far Mr. Commissary's memory has failed him in ye sevⁿ instances of his charge ag^t. ye Gov^{nt} upon this head many of us are able of our own certain knowledge & by undeniable proofs to demonstrate as will appear when we shall be duely called to give our Evidence in forme upon y^a in ye meantime being now mett together in a Body (according to our custom, once a year), we could not but in our own vindication, as well as in Justice to his Exc'y, transmitt to yo' Lops. on ye first opportunity this our remonstrance ag^t. so wrongfull an accusation, humbly imploreing yo' Lops. to accept as a testimony both of ye veneracon we bear to ye sacredness of authority (especially so nearly representing maty itself), as doth ye Gov^r of our Province of the gratitude as well as duty w^{ch} we owe to so signal a Patron & Benefactor & of ye averscon we have to such unchristian as well as unclerical practices

as we cannot but judge those to have been, which enforced us upon this presumption of giving yo' Lops. this trouble.

James Boisseau,	Lewis Latane,
James Burtell,	Philippe De Richburgh,
Barth ^o Yates,	(Minis' of Manican Town),
Sam ⁿ Gray,	Arthur Tillyard,
James Clack,	Peter Kippax,
Wm. Rudd,	Emanuel Jones,
John Carnegie,	Thomas Sharpe,
Jacob Ware, min- ister of Henrico,	Solomon Whately, Dan ⁿ Taylor,
Andrew Monro,	Tho. Edwards,
Owen Jones,	Guy Smith,
Edward Portlock,	Rich ^d Squire.
Ralph Bowker,	

Whatsoever has ocured since our arrival in ye Country & is specified in this Remonstrance we subscribe unto.

Isaac Grace,
Peter Wagener,
Wm. Williams.

[ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY.]

To his Grace the Lord Arch Bishop, of Canterbury, Primate & metropolitan of all England. The humble address of the Clergy of Virginia.

May it please your grace:

We the Clergy of Virginia being assembled together at her Maj^{ty} Royall Colledge of William & Mary this 22d Day of February, 170 $\frac{1}{4}$, in lieu of our usual & annual meeting. And having Congratulated her most Sacred Maj^{ty} for the Glorious success of her Maj^{ty}'s Forces as the happy Effects of her Maj^{ty}'s Singular Piety & Exemplary Charity.

With all humility We pray your grace to present our address to her Maj^{ty} on that subject, and we do the more presume upon your graces Benignity, partly because We understand our most honored Diocessan is often retired into the Country for health & partly because We are Well informed that your Grace has re-

sented the Injuries & Indignities offered (by two or three of our own coat) both to our Governour & to ourselves for wch. we do return your grace our most hearty thanks.

And we beg leave to Acquaint your grace that we are grieved that our governor (who under her majesty is the greatest support of the church in America) is Scandalized & Impeached after such an unfair & uncharitable a manner, than that we are charged by the same person (as men of no Conscience), wth Flattery, Bribery, & Servile Obsequousness, not only by incoherent Depositions but also by such Scurrilous Pasquills & Lampoons, as the most profligate Enemies to the Church never before presumed to insinuate upon ye Clergy in an English Government.

We most humbly Pray your Grace favourably to accept this address, from

Your Grace's most obedient Sons, Servants, &c.,

James Boisseau,	Peter Wagener,
Owen Jones,	Thomas Sharpe,
Sam Gray,	Arthur Tillyard,
Wm. Williams,	Dan. Tayler,
James Clack,	James Burtell,
Peter Kippax,	Guy Smith,
Jacob Ware,	Phillippe de Richbourg,
Emanuel Jones,	Manakin Town Minister,
And. Monro,	Ralph Bowker,
Rich'd Square	Lewis Latane,
Wm. Rudd,	Isaac Grace,
Solomon Whately,	Bartho. Yates,
John Carnegie,	Tho. Edwards.

[ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY TO THE BISHOP OF LONDON.]

To the Right Hon^{ble} Right Reverend Father in God Henry
Lord Bishop, of London.

May it please your Lordship:

We the Clergy of Virginia being assembled at her Ma'tys Royall College of Wm. and Mary this 22th day of February, 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, and having taken into consideration the Deposicons of the Reverend Mr. Commissary Blair together with two more of our Coat as far as relates to ourselves the-make bold to acquaint yo^r

Lordships that we are strangely surprised at their Assertions, but what we have at present to say in answer thereunto we have declared in a Remonstrance to your Lordship & the other Hon^{ble} Lords of Trade & Plantacon.

We hope your Lordship is satisfied of our unbiast Sincerity in representing matter of fact by our former address to y^r Lordship and we do again assure yo^r Lordship that no By-ends whatsoever, either by fear of ye Govern^r Authority or by bribes or by private insinuacons or by other unwarrantable means hath induced us to advocate the Hon^r of our injured Govern^r in opposition of Self Interest, but of pure & upright intent to do Justice to his Ex^{ty} and to preserve the happiness of ye Church w^{ch} has hitherto so flourished under his Ex^{ty}'s Patronage.

We presume to acquaint yo^r Lordship that we have prayed his Grace, ye Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury, to present our Congratulatory address to her most Sacred majesty, not out of any disrespect to yo^r Lordship for no clergy in the world can have more veneration for their own Diocesan than ye Clergy of Virginia, but because we have been often informed of y^{or} Lordships Indisposition & retiring unto ye Country for health, that yo^r Lordship may (by Divine Assistance), recover and continue in health for the greater advancement of the Glory of God & ye welfare of ye church, are & shall be ye hearty prayers of,

Yo^r Lordships most obedient Sons and Servants, &c.,

Richard Squire,	Thomas Edwards,
Dan'll Tayler,	Wm. Rudd,
Wm. Williams,	James Clacke,
Peter Kippax,	Jacob Ware,
Ralph Bowker,	Guy Smith,
Solomon Whately,	John Carnegie,
Peter Wagener,	Thomas Sharpe,
Isaac Grace,	And ^r Monro,
James Burtell,	Phillippe de Richburgh,
Edward Portlock,	Manican Town Minister,
Emanuel Jones,	Bartho, Yates,
Owen Jones,	James Boisseau,
Sam'll Gray,	Lewis Latane,
Arthur Tillyard.	

[ROBERT CARTER AND A SCOTCH PEDLER.]

“Memorandum, Virg^a, Feb^r 24, 1704.

“About three years since being at the house of Mr. Benj^a Harrison, Jun^r, at the city of Williamsburg, in company with his father and himself and discoursing with them about Coll. Carter, they askt me if I had not heard of Coll. Carter's dealing with a scotch boy for a piece of stuff to make his Lady a gown & petticoat, I answered noe; upon which in a very scoffing and Slighting manner they told me that the boy came to the house and asked whether there was any Sider to be sold for goods, answer was brought there was, upon which he desired to tast it, wch. he did, and lik'd it and agreed on the price; then Coll. Carter asked what goods he had and the rates of them; then the boy opened his bagg or wallet, and a peice of Stuff was agreed for, wch. they said was for the use above mentioned, and the boy brought his Caske ashore for the Sider and had it filled, but when he came to take it on board found it was not near so good as that he had a tast on shore; upon w^{ch} the boy returned and in a great passion told Coll. Carter that he had cheated him, w^{ch} made Coll. Carter very angry and there upon he ask'd the boy if he knew him or who he talk'd with; ‘Ayes, bad man I ken the: better than thou kens thyself.’”

[STATEMENT BY NICHOLSON AS TO LIGHTFOOT AND CARTER.]

“Memorandum: This to be under the paper ab^t Coll Lightfoot & Coll. Carter, &c.

“By this aco^t it is supposed it will appear what sort of sparks their Hon^{rs} Coll^o Lightfoot & Coll^o Carter are. Ye Room where ye Council then satt, ye Journal whereof were kept in it & ye Cl^k of ye council did but just remove to reach them, so if those Gent. had not come prepossessed wth a design of managing if they could that affair ab^t John Lewis being one of the council w^{ch} they opposed all they could, they would never have asserted such falsities & have made themselves lyars upon record.

“It may rationally be inferred that seeing those Gents. will ascertain such things where they might easily have avoided it by examining the records, y^t their peticons & mem^o to her Maj. are

most of them of the same nature, as will appear by Records & living testiments.

“Lightfoot is made a meer toole by them only to make up the number six, y^t they might there be ye major part of the Council by w^{ch} they might fancy y^t their peticon & memⁿ to her Ma^ty ought to be of ye same power, validity, &c., as when a cause is heard before the house of Peers or before the Lords of her Ma^tys most humble Privy Council y^t ye major part of them had been on one side, but they had forgot y^t neither ye House of Peers nor the Lords, the Privy Council, &c., give Judgm^t & pass Sentences ag^t any person before he is heard what he hath to say for himself against his accusers & y^t it ofentimes happeneth y^t ye petⁿ comp^s, &c., be found to have no just cause of Complaint, &c., & found to be guilty of perjury & of Signing false scandalous & malicious petⁿ memorials, &c., so y^t instead of ruining ye person they designed to do so by, they have been ordered to be prosecuted at Comon law for perjury as likewise ye p[’]son, leave given to prosecute y^m at Comon Law for defamacon, Slandor, &c.

“This Coll. Lightfoot is a person generally of an ill reputation, &c., as will appear by ye annexed paper concerning him & he is so far from being amended, that of late he has grown worse, the five others that signed wth him knowe all this to be true & formerly gave him such character as is not proper to be named here.

“At the bottom of ye paper ab^t Coll. Carter & ye Scotch boy.

“This accot. was sent to Memorandⁿ: This is but one of the characters of his Hon^r Coll. Rob^t Carter, a great many others, he being justly guilty of, some of w^{ch} are his extraordinary Pride & Ambition, his using sevⁿ people haughtily, sometimes making ye Justice of ye Peace of ye county wait two or three hours before they can speak to him, &c. He is likewise fam^d for his covetousness & Cowardise, to people y^t will flatter, cajole & as it were adore him he is familiar enough, but others he uses wth all ye haughtiness & insolence possible, in contempt of him he is sometimes called King Carter & other times Robin Carter even to his face.”

[STATEMENT OF HENRY TYLER.]

W^mburgh, 25 February, 1704.

Mr. Henry Tyler, of the County of York, declares that Coll. Phillip Ludwell, since the arrival of the Strumbul Man of War, came to him & told him that he must get his affidavit about summoning the Grand jury, to which ye sd. Tyler answered that he would not unless he could force him, upon which ye sd. Ludwell told him he could not force him, then ye sd. Ludwell asked ye sd. Tyler if he did not think the men were sent for to be put on ye Jury or words to that effect.

H. TYLER.

[COMMENT BY NICHOLSON.]

“By this it plainly appears how ye faction have been endeavoring to get affidavits, &c., to have them Swear to thoughts & designs just as they have signed ye Mem^l & Mr. Blaire hast sworne, for he names this Mr. Tyler as being the sheriff that summoned ye Grand jury when major Arthur Allen was foreman. And if I remember right Mr. Tyler told me that Coll. Ludwell had been with him about giving his Affidavit, &c., but he told me that if he had sworne what Ludwell would have had him he must have sworne what he did not know or untruths or words to that effect. I heard that before they sent their Memⁿ for England they would have had some Gent. in the Country to have joined with them & signed it, as particularly Coll. Byrd, Coll. Jennings, & Coll Diggs, and I suppose they used all ways & means possible to have got others either to have signed it or joined with them in some other paper and that they have likewise done it now, and endeavored to get people to swear to confirm what they have signed on y^l Memⁿ & ye others have sworn in England, or to make new false scandalous & malicious accusations ag^t me, but if they have got any depositions upon Oath I think they are taken extra judicially and I know no authority that either any of the Council or any Justice of Peace or other officer within this Governmt. hath to take any Depositions upon Oath in this affair. I think I profer^d them very fair for to prove ye Memⁿ, affidavits, or any other new accusation ag^t me, but

they would had it done after a very arbitrary & illegal way, &c., and in the paper where they named ye Comm' they would have had a power for one or two Justices to have taken the affidavits not only in ye County where they lived but in any others, upon wth I told them that they needed not have named above one or two, for I supposed that was their design, for may be they could not have got above that number in ye County to have done as they would have had them. Upon wth they drew up a sort of Explanatory paper on that other paper. I think they were above an hour in doing of it in ye Council chamber, for the rough draugh had very many blottings & alteracons in it. It may be taken notice of that Coll. Harrison, one of the four, would not joyne with the other three about taking the affidavits, &c., and may be he hath consulted his son Benj^a & may be if those four Gents. were obliged, each of them, without discouraging one another, to draw up proofs & evidence to make out ye Mem^l two of them would not agree, for I found that in ye Council Chamber they were forced to consult & help one another in what they did there, which I think was neither hon^{ble} nor honestly done but some of them are as it were case hardened, &c."

NOTES.

REV. LEWIS LATANE, a Huguenot, fled from France to England in 1685, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and came to Virginia in 1700, where he at once became minister of South Farnham parish, Essex. He is stated to have married twice before coming to Virginia, and married again here, his last wife being Mary Deane. He was a man of education and high character. He died in 1733, and in his will proved in that year, he names his wife, and daughters Charlotte, Phebe, Henrietta, and Marian. He does not name his son, who probably had been already provided for. This son John Latane married Mary Allen and had an only surviving son William Latane, Justice of Essex 1760-1780, who married Ann, sister of Colonel Thomas Waring, of "Goldberry," Essex, and had issue: 1. Mary, married John Temple; 2. Lucy, married Payne Waring, of Essex; 3. John, married —— (and had C. R., who married Miss Fantleroy and Mary P. W.); 4. Henry W., born 1777, member

House of Delegates from Essex 1815, 1816, married and had issue; 5. Thomas, of Essex, died 1837, married Mary, daughter of Nelson Berkeley, of Hanover county, and had a daughter Lucy Robinson Latane; 6. William C.; 7. Ann S. married — Lewis; 8. Eliza married — Waring.

To this family belonged Bishop Latane, of the Reformed Episcopal Church; the gallant Captain Latane, C. S. A., who was killed in Stuart's ride around McClellan (and whose burial was the subject of a well known painting), and Captain J. L. Latane, 53d Va. Infantry, C. S. A., captured at Gettysburg.

REV. THOMAS EDWARDS, minister of St. Ann's parish, Essex, died 1716. His will names his wife Catherine, sister Mary Thomas; the son of his Uncle Joseph Lewis; Thomas, son of his Uncle James Thomas; and Thomas, son of Barbary Scandrett. His inventory shows a considerable estate, including 176 titles of books, silver plate, a gold ring with his crest, &c.

CLAUDE PHILLIPE DE RICHEBOURG was the first minister of the Huguenot settlement at Manakin town; but owing to disputes in his parish, he removed in 1707, with a number of his adherents, to the Carolinas.

REV. BARTHOLOMEW YATES, born 1677, died July 26, 1734; B. A. of Brazenose College October 12, 1698, and came to Virginia about 1700. After serving for a short time the parishes of Sittingborne and Kingston, he became, in 1703, minister of Christ Church parish, Middlesex, and honored and loved by all, continued in that place until his death. He was appointed a visitor of William and Mary College in 1723, and Professor of Divinity in 1729. See Meade's *Old Churches* for copy of epitaph on the tomb erected by his parishioners. See also *William & Mary Quarterly*, II, 149; Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, 121-122, and this *Magazine*, VII, for accounts of him and of the Yates family.

REV. RALPH BOWKER, of St. Steven's parish, King and Queen county. There is recorded in Spotsylvania county, a deed dated December 1751, from Bowker Smith, of Cumberland county, and Judith his wife, conveying 150 acres, part of a tract patented by Ralph Bowker, Clerk of St. Stephen's parish, King and Queen, and by him bequeathed to his daughter Ann Smith;

the said patent having been renewed in May, 1729, by Bird Bowker, and by him bequeathed to Bowker Smith.

REV. SOLOMON WHATELY, minister of Bruton parish, Williamsburg, 1702-1710. He was licensed for Virginia by the Bishop of London October 11, 1699.

REV. PETER WAGENER. In the *Virginia Gazette* 1739, is a notice of the marriage of Catherine, daughter of Hon. John Robinson, of the Virginia Council, to Peter Wagener, son and heir of Rev. Peter Wagener, of the county of Essex, England. Rev. Peter Wagener was licensed by the Bishop of London for Maryland, August 9, 1703; but evidently soon obtained a Virginia parish. He had returned to England before 1739. His son Peter Wagener was Clerk of Fairfax county.

REV. ARTHUR TILLYARD was licensed for Virginia June 23d, 1702. He was probably the Arthur Tillyard, of the city of Oxford, who matriculated at All Souls College October 15, 1689, aged 16.

REV. PETER KIPPAX was licensed for Virginia November 1, 1699. He was probably the Peter Kippax, son of John, of Colne, county Lancaster, pleb., who was matriculated at Brazenose College, Oxford, January 18, 1689, aged 18, and was B. A. in 1693. He lived in Richmond county:

REV. SAMUEL GRAY was minister of Christ Church, Middlesex. He was expelled, or forced to resign in 1699, for causing the death of a slave by severe whipping. He must, notwithstanding, have obtained another parish, though perhaps he only continued to reside in Virginia without a charge.

REV. JAMES CLACK, son of William and Mary Clack, of Marden, Wiltshire, came to Virginia in 1678, and was minister of Ware parish, Gloucester, from 1679 to December 20, 1723, when he died. His epitaph in Ware Church, is printed in *William and Mary Quarterly*, III, 32. Sterling Clack, believed to be his son, was clerk of Brunswick county. His will, dated January, 1750, with a codicil, was proved in Brunswick, March 26, 1751. He gives all his estate to his loving friend John Lightfoot, Esq., in trust for his wife and children, and in case of Lightfoot's death, to John Clack and Lewis Parham, for same purpose. By the codicil he gives his manor plantation, with

1,000 acres adjoining, and the lands and houses where the court-house stands, to his son Eldredge Clack. John Lightfoot, in his will dated April 20, 1751, makes bequests to James Clack, to Betty, Dolly and Sally, daughters of James Clack, to Eldredge Clack, to John and William, sons of James Clack.

The inventory of the personal estate of Sterling Clack amounted to £698.7. It included five volumes of the *Spectator*, valued at 12 sh., 6 d.; 6 vols. Pope's works, 12 sh.; 2 vols. Pope's Misadventures [?], at 5 sh.; 2 vols. *Guardians*, 6 sh.; 1 vol. Wellwood's *Memoirs*, 3 sh.; 2 vols. Addison's Works, 5 sh.; 1 Law Book, 2 sh., 6 d.; 2 vols. Lewit's *Ovid*, 4 sh.; 1 vol. Pope's *Memoires*, 3 sh.; 1 vol. Addison's *Travels*, 2 sh., 6 d.; 1 vol. *Collection Statutes*, 1 sh., 3 d.; 1 vol. *Tullie's Office*, 3 sh.; 1 vol. *Travrier* [?], Bailey's *Dictionary*, £1; a parcel of old books, 2 sh.; 1 vol. *Clerks' Guide*, 4 sh.; a parcel of law books, £4; a parcel of small books, £1.5.

The will of James Clack (probably another son of Rev. James Clack), was dated June 3, and proved in Brunswick, August 23, 1757. Legatees: sons John and William, daughters Dolly Clack, Lucy Maclin and Mary Anderson; wife Mary; Robert Ruffin and William Thornton, executors.

The will of Mary Clack (doubtless the widow of James Clack, just noticed), was dated April 23d and proved May 23, 1763. Her legatees were her sons John and William Clack, her son-in-law Robert Ruffin, and her grandson Eldredge Clack; she mentions her deceased husband.

The will of Richard Clack was dated January 2d and proved January 27, 1806. Legatees: daughter Elizabeth Parsons Clack, wife Amy, son Frederick Maclin Clack, and six youngest children, whom he does not name.

Henry Robinson and Mary Clack, marriage bond, Brunswick, September 30, 1772. Richard Clack and Anne Hardaway, September 14, 1786. Richard Clack and Amey Maclin, June 3, 1794. Claiborne Anderson, of Chesterfield, and Betty Clack, July 24, 1753. William Maclin, Jr., and Catherine Clack, September 4, 1756.

REV. EMANUEL JONES was licensed for Virginia, May 28, 1700. He was son of John Jones, of Aglesea; matriculated at

Oriel College, Oxford, April 26, 1687, aged nineteen, and took his B. A. degree March 3, 1691-2. He was minister of Petsworth parish, Gloucester, from 1700 to his death in 1739. His much worn tomb, and that of his eldest son, John (which has a mutilated coat of arms), remain at the site of Petsworth Church. Rev. Emanuel Jones had a son Rev. Emanuel, Jr., professor William and Mary College 1758-68, and rector of St. Brides, Norfolk county. He married Miss Macon, of New Kent, and had Emanuel Macon Jones, of Essex. Richard Jones, another son of Rev. Emanuel, Sr., married Anne Simmons, and had Emanuel, who was a student at William and Mary, married Mary Booth, and had a son Richard Jones, who married Martha Throckmorton, and was the father of Judge Warner T. Jones, of Gloucester county.

REV. RICHARD SQUIRE was licensed for Virginia, October 2, 1702. He had a parish in King William county. Perhaps he was ancestor of Richard Squire Taylor, member of the House of Delegates from that county at the end of the last century. A Richard Squire, son of Richard, of Blockford, county of Somerset, matriculated at New Hall, Oxford, July 8, 1679 aged eighteen.

REV. DANIEL TAYLOR was minister of Blissland parish, New Kent, from 1700 to 1724, and possibly later. His son, Rev. Daniel Taylor, born 1704, was educated at St. John's and Trinity, Cambridge, and after taking his B. A., returned to Virginia and became minister of St. John's, King William county, where he remained until his death, September 29, 1742. He married Alice, daughter of Richard Littlepage, and had four sons and two daughters. One of his sons, William Taylor, born 1732, died September 11, 1820, was clerk of Lunenburg county 1763-1814, and member of the House of Burgesses 1765. A copy of the epitaph of Rev. Daniel Taylor, Jr., and a partial account of the family was published in the *Richmond Critic*, March 29, and April 5, 1890, and a fuller genealogy in the *Richmond Times*, during the summer of 1898.

REV. JACOB WARE, Henrico parish. He died in 1709. A deposition in Henrico, 1716, states that he was minister of Hen-

rico parish for about twenty years, and that his eldest son was named Francis.

REV. WILLIAM RUDD was licensed for Virginia, August 12, 1699.

REV. THOMAS SHARPE was licensed for Virginia, October 2, 1699.

REV. OWEN JONES was licensed for Virginia, August 17, 1703.

REV. JOHN SHROPSHIRE was probably St. John Shropshire, son of Oliver, of Marlborough, Wilts., gent., who matriculated at Magdalen Hall, April 9, 1685, aged nineteen, and took his B. A. from Queen's College, 1688, as John Shropshire.

REV. GEORGE ROBERTSON, a native of Scotland, who had been chaplain of a man-of-war in 1692, was minister of Bristol parish. See Slaughter's *History of Bristol Parish*. There is recorded in Henrico a deed dated February, 1735-6, from George Robertson, of Henrico, minister, conveying 2,100 acres to his son George. In November, 1737, the will of Rev. George Robertson was admitted to probate on the petition of John Robertson. Rev. Mr. Robertson had many descendants in Amelia county and elsewhere.

REV. JAMES WALLACE, of Erroll, Scotland, came to Virginia and became a minister in Elizabeth City county, and had a son James, member of the House of Burgesses for Elizabeth City county, 1769-1772, and of the county committee of safety, who married Elizabeth Westwood. James Wallace, Jr., had issue: 1. Robert; 2. Dr. James Westwood, a distinguished physician, educated at Edinburgh, who died September 1, 1838, aged sixty-nine; 3. William Westwood; 4. Mary, died 1809; 5. Martha, married — James; 6. Euphan, born 1764, died at "Park Gate," Prince William county, March 28, 1845; married, first, in 1783, Bailey Washington, of Stafford county; secondly, Daniel Carroll Brent, of "Richland," Stafford county; 7. Elizabeth, married John Macrae.

Rev. James Wallace had also: 2. Ann, married — Wray; 3. Robert, at William and Mary in 1754, married and had James and Wilson; 4. Mary, married in 1752, Richard Ball, of Lancaster county.

It is stated in the *William and Mary Quarterly* that Rev. James Wallace married in 1695, Anne, daughter of John Shepard, and widow of Thomas Wythe (grandfather of George Wythe), and had issue: 1. Euphan (1697-1717), married, first, Wilson Roscow; second, William Dandridge; 2. Captain James, married Martha —; 3. Ann, married Colonel Robert Armistead. Perhaps other issue, as Ann Wallace in her will (proved 1740), names also grandchildren Mary and James Westwood, grandson Mathew Ballard, and grandson George Wythe.

The tomb of Rev. James Wallace is at his home "Erroll" Elizabeth City county, and bears arms: *A lion rampant*. Crest: *An ostrich's head and neck holding a horseshoe*. The epitaph states that he was from Erroll, Perthshire, Scotland; had been minister of Elizabeth City for twenty-one years, and died November 3, 1712, in his forty-fifth year.

REV. JOHN MONRO, of St. John's parish, King William county. The tomb of his widow, Mrs. Christian Monro, who died September 23, 1725, is under the floor of Bruton Church. Their daughter, Mary, married John Blair, President of the Council.

Notes from Council and General Court Records,
1641-1659.

BY THE LATE CONWAY ROBINSON, ESQ.

[Not the least among the many services rendered by Mr. Robinson to the cause of Virginia history, was the making of an extensive series of notes and abstracts from the Colonial records, which were destroyed in the old General courthouse, on evacuation day, 1865. The destruction of this courthouse was the greatest loss our historical archives and records of land titles ever sustained. Some idea of the value of the contents may be obtained from Dr. W. P. Palmer's very valuable preface to the first volume of the *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*. There were also

destroyed here the records of the Court of Appeals, and of a number of county courts which had been brought to Richmond for safety. It is a curious commentary on the character of historic work in Virginia prior to the last fifteen years, that in one of the early numbers of the *Southern Literary Messenger*, about 1840, a gentleman of culture writes a jeremiade over the fact that Virginia had no records left, and especially that all of the records (most of which were then preserved in the General courthouse), had been destroyed in the Revolution. It never seems to have occurred to this gentleman, or to any of the readers of his letter, to investigate the matter. Even Charles Campbell, who did know the value of manuscripts, rarely, if ever, refers to these General Court records, or indeed the records in the council chamber, which still exist, and have been printed in the Calenders. This gross neglect of priceless historic material is not by any means a past evil, as the entire carelessness and utter lack of appreciation shown by the custodians of many county records show. The blame for this neglect does not rest on the clerks alone, but on the county judges as well. The counties of Chesterfield, Henrico, Surry, Isle of Wight, York, Albemarle, Essex, and some others, are exceptions to this charge, and the gentlemen who hold the respective clerkships deserve the thanks of all who have regard for Virginia history.

While the notes here published are brief, and seem to a considerable extent to have been made to aid Mr. Robinson in further investigations, yet in the total destruction of the records from which they were made, they become valuable.

Copies of Mr. Robinson's notes and transcripts have already been published in this magazine as follows: Decisions of the General Court, 1626-1628, III, 359-367; IV, 23-27, 154-160, 246-252, 376-379; the same from April, 1640 to April 13, 1641, V, 233-241, 361-368; and from June, 1665 to September, 1667, V, 22-29, 113-118.]

The first entry of Sir William Berkeley, sitting as governor in the quarter court at James city is on the 8th of March, 1641 (old style). On that day by virtue of a commission from the king of the tenth of August, in the 17th year of his reign, Sir Wil-

liam Berkeley and Richard Kemp¹ administered the oath of a counsellor to John West,² Esqr. and Humphrey Higgison,³ Esqr., as also the oaths of allegiance and supremacy according to custom. The oaths were also administered to William Bernard,⁴ Esqr., and then the court on that day was composed of the five gentlemen just named and Christopher Wormley,⁵ Esqr., Henry Browne,⁶ Esqr., Thomas Pettus,⁷ Esqr. Other counsellors sitting this term: George Menifie,⁸ Esq., Sir Francis Wyatt,⁹ Knt., William Pierce,¹⁰ Esqr., Samuel Mathews,¹¹ Esqr., William Brocas,¹² Esqr., Thos. Willoughby,¹³ Esqr. During the same term oaths administered to Richard Bennett,¹⁴ Esqr., and Nathaniel Littleton,¹⁵ Esqr.

March 8, 1641. "At this court the governor hath elected Henry Poole high sheriff of the county of Elizabeth city for this ensuing year, with the powers, privileges and perquisites belonging to the said office and place, willing and requiring the commission of the county to administer the accustomed oaths of a sheriff unto him at their next monthly court."—*General Court Orders*, No. 2, p. 37.

Election of sheriffs of James, Upper Norfolk, Isle of Wight, Charles city, Charles River, Warwick River, Henrico and Lower Norfolk.—P. 79 and 80.

March 8, 1641. It is ordered by this court that Nicholas Hill shall make his appearance at the next assembly upon the 20th day of this instant (March), there to answer the suit of David Jones and the said Jones is hereby required to send a copy of his petition with his order to the sheriff of Elizabeth city to be delivered to the said Hill that hereby he may prepare himself for his answer.—*General Court Orders*, No. 2, p. 37.

March 9. It is ordered by this court that there be a general notice given to all the parishioners of this county for their meeting at James city for electing of a vestry, which notice is to be given by the minister upon Sunday next.—*General Court Orders*, No. 2, p. 41.

March 10. Upon the representation of Sr. Francis Wyatt, Knt., that whereas by order of court in October last, captain Henry Browne was suspended from the council, the said Sr. Francis Wyatt hath therefore desired the opinion of the board that the said Captain Browne should, by order of his Majesty's

commission, be reconfirmed in the place of a counsellor and for the other part of the petition to be referred to the consideration of the next general assembly.—*General Court Orders*, No. 2, p. 43.

March 17, '41. Mode of granting land, case of Henry Heyrick¹⁶ [No. 2, p. 60], Sr. Francis Wyatt, p. 76. Grant of a commission to trade with English, Dutch or Natives.—No. 2, p. 60, 62, 81.

March 20, 1641. The governor and council upon serious consideration had of the many weighty affairs to be treated on at this grand Assembly, which council be duly attended by them by reason of the frequent interruption occasioned to them by hearing of private causes, do therefore order that publication shall be made that after this present three and twentieth of March, there shall be no private causes admitted to the court except such as are at this court referred to a fixed day or such as shall concern as a party some member of this grand assembly.—No. 2, p. 66.

March 24, 1641. Whereas Samuel Chandler,¹⁷ attorney of the executors of the lady Elizabeth Dale, did this day petition the board for divers lands granted by the old treasurer and company to Sr. Thomas Dale, Knt., long since deceased.

March 29, 1642. Case of Burbage *vs.* Bullock.—No. 2, p. 74.

Concerning the building of a church at James city.—P. 55-6, 83, 142-3, 283-4.

June 7, 1642. Mode of granting administration.

June 7, 1642. Judgement for slandering an officer.—P. 83.

June 28, 1642. Commissions of monthly courts renewed and names of commissioners [p. 109, 110, 111, 133], Clerk of York [p. 134], Sheriff of York [p. 164], Sheriff of Elizabeth city [p. 165, 199, 201, 222], Sheriff of James city [p. 168], Sheriff of Warwick [p. 174], Isle of Wight [p. 175], Lower Norfolk [p. 180], Upper Norfolk [p. 180], who spend writs in Accomack [p. 221], Commander of Lower Norfolk [p. 342], Isle of Wight [p. 343].

July 31, 1642 [p. 111]. New counsellor elected and sworn *vz.* Geo. Ludlow¹⁸ & Richard Townsend¹⁹ in consequence of discontinuences of others. Thomas Stegg.

Oct. 5, 1642 [p. 119]. Recital of application of Leonard

Calvert, Esqr., of Maryland, for assistance of 100 men against the indians, and order therefore.

Oct. 5, 1642 [p. 119]. Course pursued in settling new plantation upon Pianketank. Recital of outrages committed by indians & course therefore. [P. 136.] Person near the indians drawn off his plantation.—P. 235.

Oct. 6, 1642. Course pursued when commission was granted to trade on the bay—P. 133.

Oct. 6, 1642. Order when matrimony was contracted without master's consent.—P. 121.

Oct. 6, 1642. Concerning payment of debts in tobacco.—P. 121, 2.

Oct. 6, 1642. Names of guardes to be set to every outset and recorded.

October 10, 1642. Permission to keep an indian boy, instructing him in christian religion.—P. 130.

Reparation to a doctor charged with murder.—P. 131.

On what cattle levy was laid by. [133, 4.] How list was obtained.—*Id.*, 127.

Nov. 29, 1642. Governor and council attended by a minister. [P. 147.] Course when he failed to attend.

Dec. 1, 1642. Course to cause attendance of a sufficient number of the counsel.—P. 150, 342.

Dec. 1, 1642. Course pursued to compel restitution of servants by Governor of Maryland.—P. 150, 51.

Dec. 1, 1642. Commissions not to be jointly impleaded as such. [P. 154.] Judgement against troublesome fellow who instituted such a proceeding.—P. 154.

March 8, 1642-3. Provision for captain of the fort.—P. 154.

Jan. 1, 1643. General orders against persons trading without commission.—P. 182-3.

Jan. 4, 1643. Punishment for drunkenness, disturbance of the peace, and bloodshed.—P. 185.

Governor had valuable office land at the Green Spring.—P. 186.

Jan. 5, 1643. Gen'l order in relation to servants guilty of misconduct. [P. 187.] Special orders.—P. 221, 222.

Jan. 5, 1643. [P. 187.] Letter from King having arrived

since the last Assembly, copies sent to the different counties to be read in the several parish churches.

Jan. 5, 1643. * * * Commissions to treat with the neighboring plantations * * * of runaways and for settling this for the future. Va. nevertheless returned servants to Maryland.—P. 196.

Jan. 5, 1643. Course to prevent importation of too great a quantity of strong liquors from neighboring plantations. [P. 188.] Aug. 1, 1643, on same subject.—P. 201.

Jan. 5, 1643. Governor had a guard. Seven persons presented for not coming to guard him.—P. 188, 9.

Jan. 5, 1643. Capt. Wm. Claiborne had now returned and attended.—P. 189.

Jan. 4, 1643. Capt. Wm. Claiborne. He was now treasurer since the death of Roger Wingate (order concerning quit rents 189). Privileges of treasurer. [200.] Concerning the revenues and the treasurer's office.—P. 341, 2.

Jan. 8, 1643. The first man-child born in the colony proved guilty of a contempt of court, and was punished for it.—P. 194.

Punishment for speaking scandelous words of the King or queen.—P. 194, 233.

June 9, 1643. People outside of Potomac now taken under protection of government.—P. 196.

Jan. 10, 1643. Explanation of act for governor's accommodation.—P. 200.

Aug. 2, 1643. Judgement against a captain for bringing prisoners here when he had promised to take them elsewhere.—P. 204-5.

Oct. 7, 1643. Commissioner who challenged a counsellor disabled from holding his office.—P. 213, also 236.

Oct. 7, 1643. General rule as to taking depositions.—P. 214.

Oct. 8, 1643. A man * * * and kept to do execution upon delinquents. [P. 216.] Order amended.—P. 220.

Oct. 8, 1643. Wife ordered to take herself to her husband on penalty of being whipped.—P. 216.

Oct. 8, 1643. Order for examination of private parts in case of rape.—P. 220.

Oct. 8, 1643. Edmond Walker convicted of felony and robbing, pardoned on petition of Rosa Alleyn, she agreeing to marry him.

Oct. 12, 1643. Mode to compel payment of clerk fees. [p. 224.] Richard Lee³⁰ the clerk appointed attorney general.—P. 234.

Nov. 25, 1643. Assembly ordered for the first of March.—P. 234.

Genl. order N. 2. March 4, 1643.

Gov. & counsel took the oath of allegiance. [P. 349, 2 pages.] Comr's. added for Charles county [p. 374], for York [p. 374], Upper Norfolk [p. 442], James city.

Sheriff elected for Elizabeth city, York, Upper Norfolk, Charles City, Isle of Wight, Lower Norfolk, Northampton, Warwick, Henrico.

30 April, 1644. Order of governor for 4 score men at middle plantation.

30 April 1644. Lieutenants and deputy Lieutenants directed to be appointed for the several counties [p. 267, 8], names of those first appointed. Particular directions for marching against the Indians. [P. 374.] Deputy lieutenants added for various counties.

May, 1644. List to be presented to governor and counsel on the 1st Monday in June, of all persons from 16 to 60 with arms and ammunition by Lieutenants of several counties.

Provision for widows and orphans.

Concerning cattle and goods of persons lately slain by the indians.—P. 269.

Concerning servants of persons lately slain.—P. 269.

Punishment for improper language in time of War.—P. 269.

June, 1644. Furthur provision for appointment of Lieutenants and deputy lieutenants with particular instructions. [P. 298, 299.] Provision for various marches against the indians.—P. 299, 300.

General mention about planting of corn.—P. 279.

Order against sheriffs for right in regard to levies, &c.—P. 283.

General authority to resume [?] property and grants of land. P. 283.

Authority to trade with neighboring plantations.—P. 284.

Punishment for scandalous letters against the state and government.—P. 286, 287, 288, 293, 294, 450.

Claiborne's opinion different from the others in relation to the

propriety of war upon the indians between the Rappahannock and Potomac.—P. 289.

Last entry of Sr. Wm. Berkeley sitting as governor 12 of Jan., 1644, 22 Jan., 1644. Names of counsel. Order showing many prisoners then amongst the Indians and course to be pursued. P. 333.

First entry of Richard Kemp sitting as governor June 29, 1644.—P. 294.

June 29, 1644. Concerning the procurement of axes, spades, boats, provisions.—P. 294.

Aug. 5, 1644. Particulars of the return of the Pamunkey army and about raising another army.—P. 296, 297.

Aug. 6, 1644. Undertaking [?] of the governor of Maryland that none of inhabitants there shall trade with indians here.

Aug. 10, 1644. Meeting of lieutenants and deputy lieutenants and 50 soldiers levied to march against the Chickahominies.

Aug. 16, 1644. Assembly which had been adjourned to 15 of Nov., directed to be summoned for 1st of October.—P. 299.

Provision for Wm. Lucas & family, he having two other men with him.—P. 300, 301.

Sept. 3, 1644. Authority to go against the corn of the indians.—P. 301, also 301, 2.

As to going against the Rappahannocks.—P. 301.

Sept. 3, 1644. Concerning the riotous and rebellious conduct of Mrs. Wormeley's negroes. [P. 301, 302.] Also Oct. 10, 1644.—P. 319.

Oct. 14, 1644. Sentence of death passed upon Nathl. Moore, he being convicted of unnatural crimes. Oct. 15. Calf in case ordered to be burnt.—P. 328.

Oct. 15, 1644. Land granted Claiborne on Pamunkey at the place he first landed against the indians.—P. 329.

July 6, 1644. Upon information from Claiborne, general of the Pamunkey march, provisions directed to be procured.

July 6, 1644. Peas to be procured for the soldiers.—P. 330.

July 6, 1644. Meal to be procured for the soldiers.—P. 330.

July 6, 1644. Arrangement permitting lieutenants of York county to open letters from Claiborne to the Governor and counsel & send further provisions.—P. 330.

Levy directed for shot, ball & powder.—P. 331.

Aug. 28, 1644. Sheriff to attend at James city, Oct. 4, that levy may be appointed. [P. 331.] Provision for shoes, stockings, and other necessaries for the soldiers.—P. 331, 332.

Sept. 10, 1644. Persons apprehended for rebellion (perhaps Mrs. Wormeley's servants, Sept. 3).—P. 332.

Oct. 23, 1644. More soldiers to be levied and prepared to go against the indians.—P. 334.

Nov. 26, 1644. Parties to go after indians. [346.] Others prevented from going hunting.—P. 346.

Nov. 29, 1644. Power to sheriff of York to distrain for fees and country duties due sheriff of Warwick. Other provision for cases of removal.—P. 353.

Dec. 3, 1644. Lieut. Nicholas Stillwell²¹ permitted to go against the indians.—P. 363.

1644-5, July 20. Assembly to be summoned for the 15 of Feby.—P. 365.

Men, powder and shot to be sent to middle plantation for defense of the forest.—P. 365, 6.

Fb. 20, 1644-5. Minister inducted for Pocason.—P. 369.

1644, 5, Feb. 20. Proceeding against Argall, Yeardley²² one of the Counsel, for contempt.

Feb. 20. Against John Gates for slandering the army.—P. 373.

Feb. 26. Further provision for soldiers against the indians.—P. 375.

Feb. 26. Commission to trade.

March 10. Provision for surgeons, ordinance * * * .—P. 380.

March 28. War orders. [P. 385, 6.] Nathaniel Littleton appointed commander of Accomack.—386.

April 3. Wages of the soldiers. [P. 394.] Men to go to fort * * * .—394.

April 3. Respect to Easter Holidays.—395, 6.

April 10. Sheriffs appointed for the different counties [403], to give security.—443.

To be called to account for the levy.—448.

April 19. Opn. [Opinion] of Cl. [Council] that record sale of cattle dosent bar the infant owners.—427.

April 25, May 13. Order at a counsel of war.—P. 432, 433.

June 4. Persons in service at the forts not to be liable to distress. [P. 44.] Council of War.—P. 450, 451, 452.

June 6. Concerning the government of the isle of Kent. Capt. Claiborne not to intermeddle with the government. Richard Thompson allowed to go there.—P. 443, 444.

June 7. Sudden arrival of Sr. William Berkeley.—P. 449.

June 16. Proceedings of a counsel of war at which Sr. Wm. Berkeley was present.—452, 453.

August 9. Proceedings of a counsel of war. [453, 4, 5.] Assembly to be summoned for 1st of October. [455.] Adjourned to 19th of Nov.—455, 6.

Sept. 4. Order of war.—455, 6.

Nov. 25. John Kemp ordered to be whipped for contempt of court.—P. 461, 2.

1646. Grant to Sr. William Berkeley, afterwards confirmed in 1664. Gen'l Ct. Book, Marked 2, 1660, 1664.—P. 405, 6.

1650. Grant of 20 of Sept. in 2^d of Charles by the king himself to Thos. Lisle, John Fox & Gilbert Thornborough. Dated at St. Johnstons. In book of Judgements & orders, 1644 to 1670. (The king was then in Scotland.)

Gen'l Ct., book marked No. 2, 1660 to 1664, p. 116. Deed of the 30th of March, 1655, from Sr. Wm. Berkeley to Richard Bennett, Esq., governor of Virginia, for "my house in James city lately in the tenure of William Whitby" being the westernmost of the three brick houses which I then built. This conveyance for 27,500 pounds of tobacco. Anna, the daughter of Bennett, was married in 1660 to Theoderick Bland, of Westover, in Charles city county, and Bennett in 1662, conveyed the house to Bland.—P. 117.

Gen'l Ct. Orders, &c. 1654 to 1659. By Richard Bennett, Governor. Grant dated the 6th of April, 1654 to Edwin Conwayth for 1,250 acres of land in the county of Lancaster on the South east side of Corotoman river, 1,000 acres part thereof having been formerly granted by patents dated the 6th of December, 1652.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

VIRGINIA MILITIA IN THE REVOLUTION.

(CONTINUED.)

1777. Jan'y 1. Eskridge, John, Messenger to the Command'r of Richmond County, £12. 0. 0.
27. Easson, Mary, for two Iron Pots for Isle of Wight Militia, 1. 10. 0.
- Feb'y 5. Eley, Capt. William, for pay, forage, & Rations for his Comp'y Nans'd, Do. to Jan'y 10, incl., 31. 16. 5½.
10. Ellis, John, for Wood furnished the Newkent, Henrico & Chas. City Militia, 3. 12. 0.
22. Eggleston, Joseph, for Wood furnished Capt. Barham's Comp'y, Ditto, 1. 17. 6.
- Mar. 13. Eubank, Edward, for 10 days pay as Fifer to Capt. Chr. Harwood's Comp'y, King & Queen Do., —. 15. 0.
22. Etheridge, Amos, for 53 Cords of Wood furnished at Portsmouth, 15. 8. 0.
28. Ease, John, for 7 days summoning men as sergeant @ 2 sh., —. 14. 0.
- Ditto for 19 do. Cart & horse carting fire wood @ 7 sh. 6 d., 7. 2. 6.
- April 9. Ewing, Capt. James, for pay of his Comp'y Militia in Augusta County, 367. 2. 6½.
- May 6. Eppes, John, for a Rifle furnished Capt. Jas. Turner's Comp'y, 5. 0. 0.
22. Eastland, William, for a Rifle furnished Capt. Jas. Anderson's Min't do., 4. 10. 0.
30. Easley, John, for a Gun furnished Capt. Thos. Ballow, of the 2d Min't Bat'n, 3. 17. 6.
- June 17. Echols, John, for pay as a packhorse driver, 8 days on Cherokee Expedit'n (pd. P. Perkins), 1. 4. 0.
- Echols, Joseph, for Ditto, 22 ditto (Ditto), 3. 6. 0.
- Echols, Benjamin, for Ditto, 22 ditto (Ditto), 3. 6. 0.
18. Edwards, Daniel, for self & others for work at the Fort at York Town, 1. 16. 2.
23. Emerson, Samuel, for a Rifle furnished Capt. Thos. Dillard's Min't Comp'y (see Jno. Dalton), 5. 0. 0.
- Sept. 9. Elliot, Capt Richard, for Provisions Ditto his Comp'y of Bruns'k Militia, 8. 6 4½.
- Oct. 2. Ditto, for pay Ditto, Ditto, ₧ accot., 204. 18. 4½.
3. Ditto, for paid for Cooking Ditto, Ditto, ₧ accot., 3. 10. 0.
28. Ewing, Samuel, for services to the Cherokee Nation, ₧ Order Col. Christian, 29. 3. 6.
- Nov. 26. Eskridge, Capt. William for pay, &c., of his Comp'y Northumb'd Militia, ₧ accot, 30. 2. 6.

- Dec. 19. Edmondson, Benjamin, for Waggon hire to Amelia ditto, P accot., 9. 0. 0.
 Edwards, Joseph, for pay as a spy on the frontier, P accot., 33. 10. 0.
 1778. May 21. Eastin, John, for a Horse, Cherokee expedition, 6. 10. 0.
 June 17. Edloe, Lieut. William, Pay, &c, of his Comp'y Chas. City Militia, 27. 11. 0.
 July 10. Ewell, James, for Provision to Lancaster Militia, P cert., 6. 3. 6.
 Sept. 1. Emery, William, for Sundry Ferriages at Cobham for Do., P cert., 12. 16. 1½.
 Octo. 19. Elliott, George, for Bacon furnished the Henry County Militia, P cert., 30. 9. 0.
 Novem. 25. Erley, Serg't James, for Pay of his Comp'y Militia at the Illinois, P cert., 298. 7. 0.
 28. Everard, John, for Pay as a Militia Soldier in Nov., P cert., 2. 0. 0.
 Dec'r 9. East, John, for a mare & saddle & died on Kentucky Exp'n, P cert., 16. 2. 3.
 16. Ewing, Samuel, for a horse lost on the Cherokee Exp'n, P cert., 14. 6. 6.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ABSTRACTS OF VIRGINIA LAND PATENTS.

PREPARED BY W. G. STANARD.

(534) JOSEPH ROYALL [1], 300 acres in the county of Henrico on the south east side of Turkey Island Creek, and extending to the mouth of the creek. Due: 50 acres for his own personal adventure, 50 acres for the transportation of his first wife Thomasin, 50 acres for the transportation of Ann, his now wife, 50 for the transportation of his brother Henry, and 100 for the transportation of two persons, Robert Warrell and Jon. Wells. Granted by Harvey, August 15, 1637.

NOTE.

[1] It is believed that the patentee has many descendants in Virginia and elsewhere in the United States, though no genealogy of the family has been compiled. Joseph Royall, probably son of the patentee, married Katherine ———, who married secondly Henry Isham, Sr. Henry Isham, Jr., in his will dated November 13, 1678, names his half-brother Joseph Royall, and mother Katherine. The will of Mrs. Katherine Isham, dated October 10, 1686, names among others, her daughters Mrs. Randolph and Mrs. Eppes (children of her second marriage), her

son Joseph Royall, grandson Joseph, son of Joseph Royall, grandson Richard Dennis, grandson Richard Perrin, granddaughters Sarah Royall, Katherine Farrar, Sarah and Ann Perrin, daughters Sarah Williamson, and Katherine Perrin. In a deposition made in February 1681-2, Joseph Royall (the son of Mrs. Katherine), stated that he was about 36 years old, so he was born about 1646. A deed was recorded in Henrico in December, 1686, from Thos. Chamberlayne and Mary his wife, daughter of Major-General Abraham Wood, conveying to George Archer and Joseph Royall, land which had been devised to them by General Wood.

Captain Joseph Royall was justice of Henrico 1699-1723, though it is probable that during the latter portion of this time the justice was Joseph Royall, Jr. Joseph Royall was sheriff of Henrico 1715, 1716. The marriage bond of Joseph Royall, Jr., and Elizabeth Kennon (daughter of Richard Kennon, of "Conjurer's Neck"), was dated Henrico, December, 1698.

In October, 1698, Joseph Royall deeded to his son Joseph Royall, Jr., all his lands in Bermuda Hundred. In September, 1713, Captain Joseph Royall made a deed to his son Henry. There is in Henrico a deed, December, 1735, from Joseph Royall, of Bermuda Hundred, to his sons William and John.

The will of Littlebury Royall, of Chesterfield county, was dated July 10, 1749; legatees: wife Mary, sons Joseph, Littlebury and John. Wife Mary, and brothers Richard and John Royall, executors.

There is a deed, Chesterfield, May 7, 1756, from John Royall and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Daniel Worsham.

John Royall, a militia officer of Chesterfield county, took the oaths August, 1777.

Amelia county, September 25, 1777, William and John Royall took the oaths as lieutenants of militia. June 22d, 1780, Amelia county, Littlebury Royall took the oath as a militia officer.

The will of Richard Royall, of Amelia county (not of age), was dated February 2d, and proved June 22d, 1797. Legatees: his wife (with provision if she were *enicient*); brothers and sisters of the half as well as whole blood; uncle William Archer. Brothers John and Joseph Royall, executors.

The will of Joseph Royall, Amelia, September 10, 1783; legatees: children Elizabeth, John, Richard, Joseph, Archer, William and James Royall; William, son of John Archer "and half brother to my wife." Brother John Royall and wife, executors.

Amelia marriage bonds: May, 1764, John Royall, Jr., and Betty Townes; July, 1776, Elizabeth Royall and John Robertson; December 22d, 1777, John Royall and Sarah Dennis; May, 1825, John Royall and Elizabeth Anderson; January, 1805, William Royall and Judith Archer Royall; August, 1799, Richard Royall and Mary C. Hudson.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

GENEALOGY.

DESCENDANTS OF ROBERT GREEN AND ALLIED FAMILIES
IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

By HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS, of Los Angeles, California.

Robert Green, who emigrated to Virginia in 1712, was the son of William Green and Eleanor Duff, of England.

It is stated by Dr. Philip Slaughter, at page 138 of his History of St. Mark's Parish, that William Green was an officer in the body-guard of William III, Prince of Orange, and this is claimed in the family archives and records of many of his descendants in America. A Roster of that troop, however, shows his name under the title "Yeoman."

Whatsoever may have been his rank in the military service of King William, his social position was that of a gentleman. He was a cadet of the family of Green's Norton in Northampton, and descended from the same ancestor as Sir Thomas Green the father of Matilda or Maud who married Sir Thomas Parr, and became the mother of Katherine Parr the sixth wife of Henry VIII.

Eleanor Duff, wife of William Green, belonged to the Scotch family of McDuff, and their son Robert always maintained intimate relations with his mother's people.

Born in 1695, when only seventeen years old, he went to Virginia with his uncle, Sir William Duff, and they settled at first upon the James river.

"In 1732, in conjunction with his uncle, Joist Hite and Robert McKay, he received a patent for 120,000 acres of land in the valley of Virginia, perhaps the earliest patent granted west of the Blue Ridge, and was one of the most active factors in the colonization and settlement of that beautiful region."

Sir William returned to Scotland, leaving Robert in charge of their joint estate, and dying without children he devised his large interests in Virginia to his nephew.

Robert married a Scotch lady named Eleanor Dunn. He lived for a time in King George county, but he made his permanent home in what was then Orange county, at a place which is near Brandy Station, now Culpeper county.

Here "he reared seven stalwart sons, all over six feet high, and all having red heads and beards, as became their mixed Welsh and Scotch blood." The family was known as the "Red Greens of Culpeper," from their fiery heads, and to distinguish them from other families of the same name with different characteristics.

Robert Green was one of the most public spirited citizens of his county,

and the leader in all good works of his neighborhood. In 1736 he was a member from Orange county of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and he was a captain of the Orange county militia.

In 1731 he became a vestryman of St. Mark's Parish, from which time down to the present, there has been a continuous succession of vestrymen in this family. His possessions were among the largest of the early Virginia grants, lying principally in Prince William, Augusta, Orange, Westmoreland and King George counties, which he devised to his widow Eleanor, and his sons.

His children and grand-children intermarried with the families of Washington, Lee, Willis, Barbour, Lewis, Henry, Price, Bayly, Marshall, and others of colonial distinction.

The commencement of the troubles with England found his descendants strong in their loyalty to their native Colony, and the rolls of the Continental Army, and the rosters of the Virginia troops, contain the names of many of the sons and grandsons of Robert Green, who served during the War of the Revolution, all with bravery and patriotism, and many with distinction, and in high rank.

One of his descendants, Mrs. Letitia Green Stevenson, wife of Ex-Vice President Adlai Ewing Stevenson, is to-day President-General of that magnificent Society of Daughters of the American Revolution; and the Societies of Colonial Wars and Colonial Dames, Sons and Daughters of the Revolution throughout the United States carry upon their rolls of membership many whose eligibility is derived from the services of Robert Green and his sons in the early contests for the preservation and independence of this country.

The last will and testament of Robert Green is dated February 22, 1747-8, and it was admitted to probate on July 28, 1748, in the County Court of Orange county, Virginia.

The following is a copy of the specific devise to his fifth son, viz:

"6thly. I give and bequeath unto my son Nicholas Green and his Heirs and Assigns forever all that Tract of Land and Plantation whereon Bryan Keegan formerly did live, near to the Foot of the Red Oak Mountain on Cannons River, containing by patent 300 acres, as also one half that Tract of Land containing seventeen hundred Acres on the Branches of Muddy Creek at the foot of the North Mountain in Augusta County: And one half of a tract of Land lying in the said County of Augusta containing three hundred and fifty acres, a Plat of which is retourn'd to the Secretary's Office in the name of Col. James Wood, and my Part of the Rights and Secretary's Fee I have paid."

He made his widow and all of his sons residuary legatees and devisees of all his negroes, cattle, horses, household goods and outstanding debts, and of considerable real estate not otherwise specifically devised.

He nominated his wife Eleanor, his sons William and Robert, and his "good friend Francis Slaughter, Gent.," the Executors of his will,

and he appointed his wife guardian of his sons, John, Nicholas, James and Moses, who were minors.

Robert Green (1) and Eleanor Dunn (2), his wife, had seven children, all sons, viz:

SECOND GENERATION IN AMERICA.

3. I. William,² married Miss Coleman. He served with the Virginia troops in the French and Indian war, 1755-1763. His home was in Culpeper county, where he died, leaving eight children.

4. II. Robert,² married Patty Ball, of Northumberland, a relative of Mary Ball, the mother of George Washington. He died in Culpeper, leaving five children.

5. III. Duff,² married, first, Miss Barbour (although Dr. Slaughter says her name was Thomas); secondly, Ann Willis, a first cousin of George Washington.

6. IV. John,² married Susannah Blackwell.

7. V. Nicholas,² married Elizabeth Price, daughter of Aijalon Price and Joyce Barber, his wife.

8. VI. James,² married Elizabeth Jones. He served in the French and Indian War. He had eleven children, viz: 1. Gabriel,³ married Miss Grant. He was commissioned an ensign of the Sixth Virginia Line in October, 1780, promoted to be lieutenant 1782, and served until 1783. After the close of the Revolution he moved to Kentucky and settled on Green river; 2. James,³ married Miss Jones. He was an ensign in the Sixth Virginia during the Revolution. His children were: Jones,⁴ James,⁴ Strother,⁴ Charles,⁴ Duff;⁴ 3. Duff,³ died a bachelor; 4. Jones,³ married Miss Neville; 5. Robert,³ married Miss Edmunds; 6. John,³ married Miss Catlett and went to Kentucky; 7. Dolly,³ married Nimrod Turner; 8. Elizabeth,³ married W. Peacock; 9. Lucy,³ married Glasscock and went to Missouri; 10. Polly,³ married Catlett; 11. Austin,³ married Miss Ball and went to Kentucky.

9. VII. Moses,² married Miss Blackwell, sister of Susannah (6) and had two daughters, Sally,³ died without issue, and Eleanor,³ married General James Williams, and had William,⁴ married Miss Stubblefield; James,⁴ died single; Sally,⁴ married George Strother, member of Congress from the Culpeper district.

5. Descendants of Duff Green, third son of Robert.¹ Third generation.

By his first wife, Miss Barbour, Duff Green had two children, viz:

10. I. John,³ who entered the First Virginia regiment as a second lieutenant and in August, 1777, was promoted to be first lieutenant. He died in Culpeper county.

11. II. Elizabeth.³

Ann Willis, the second wife of Duff Green, was daughter of Colonel Henry Willis, the founder of Fredericksburg, by his third wife, Mildred

Washington, aunt of George Washington. Mildred was the only daughter of Lawrence Washington and wife Mildred Warner, and sister of John and Augustine Washington, the father of George.

Mildred was married three times. Her first husband was named Lewis; her second was Roger Gregory, by whom she had three daughters, who severally married three brothers named Thornton, viz: Frances, married Colonel Francis Thornton; Mildred, married Colonel John Thornton, and Elizabeth, married Reuben Thornton. By her third husband, Colonel Henry Willis, she had two children: Colonel Lewis Willis and Ann Willis, who married Duff Green.

[The above statement in regard to descent from the Washingtons, though long believed by the Greens, has now, by the discovery of the Willis family Bible, been proved to be without foundation. Henry Willis and Mildred Brown were married October 30, 1726. Ann Willis, who married Duff Green, was born September 14, 1731. Henry Willis and his third wife, Mildred Gregory, were married January 5, 1733.—Ed.]

Duff Green died before the Revolution, and soon after the termination of the war, his widow went to Kentucky with her sons, and settled near Danville, where she died about 1820. A monument to her memory is still standing at the old Reed Fort. Duff Green, by Ann Willis, had four children, viz:

12. III. Willis,³ married Sarah, daughter of John Reed.

13. IV. Henry,³ He went to Kentucky, but returned to Virginia, and died unmarried.

14. V. William,³ married Miss Marshall, daughter of Markham Marshall and Ann Bailey, who resided on the Shenandoah until 1779, when they moved to Kentucky and settled at Knob Lick, in Lincoln county.

15. VII. Eleanor,³ married John Smith.

12. Willis Green went to Kentucky after the Revolution, where with his two brothers Henry and William, he had located land warrants, the oldest half-brother, John, having inherited most of his father's estate in Virginia under the law of primogeniture. He was elected a delegate from Kentucky to the Virginia legislature in 1783, and he was a member of the conventions which framed the first and second constitutions of Kentucky. He was Register of the Land Office and Clerk of the Lincoln county court from 1783 to 1816. He had the following children:

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A FORGOTTEN MEMBER OF THE BALL FAMILY.

(CONCLUDED.)

The records of the Maryland Prerogative Court, under date of 11 July, 1677, contain the following entry:

"Let noe ad'ion be granted to any p'son or p'sons of the goods &

chattells of Richard Ball, gent: Late of Petapsco in Baltimore County, dec'd, till William Ball, his father, dwelling at Rapahanock, in Virginia, be first heard or notice given him who claims as being next of blood to the said Richard save only the orphan who is under age & not capable of taking on him the ad'ion of the goods of his said father Richard Ball, deceased, & son to him the said William." (*Test. Proc.*, iv, 3.)

The clerk who made the entry was, however, mistaken in regard to the sex of the child, as subsequent records prove. "27 July, 1677, came Collonell William Ball, of Korotoman, in Rappahannock River, in the Colony of Virginia, and shewed to the Judge here that Richard Ball, his son, late of Petapsco, in the County of Baltimore, within this Province, dyed intestate, that his said son hath a daughter living, but under age, & therefore prayed that ad'ion of the goods of the said Richard may unto him be committed to the use of the said orphan. Whereupon the Judge Ordered that the said Collonell William Ball have ad'ion to him committed of the goods, Chattells & debts of his said deceased son Richard Ball, to the sole use and behoofe of the orphan of the said Richard," &c. (*Test. Proc.*, ix, 259.) In another entry (*Ibid.*, p. 375) dated 20 Oct., 1677, Colonel Ball is styled "Collonell William Ball, of Baltimore County, late inhabitant of Virginia & adm'r of all and singular the goods, Chattells and debts of Richard Ball, gent., his son, late of the same county, deceased intestate." But although here described as "of Baltimore county," it is hardly probable that Colonel Ball resided in Maryland longer than was necessary to settle his son's estate. Whether the following entries refer to the Colonel or to his son of the same name is not absolutely clear, though the weight of probability is on the side of the latter alternative. It has been shown above that William Ball obtained a conditional warrant for 500 acres, 16 July, 1659. William Ball, Jr., was eighteen years old at the time and, therefore, not too young to engage in a venture of this nature. 20 July, 1670, a warrant issued to re-survey for "William Ball, of Baltimore county," a tract of 420 acres called Ballston. (*Land Office*, xii, 598.) 4 June, 1678, Nicholas Ruxton, attorney of William Ball, of Lancaster county, Va., conveys to Major Thomas Long, of Baltimore county, gent., Ballston, 420 acres, "in Middle River, in Gunpowder River," granted 20 September, 1663, to the said William Ball, gent. (*Balt. Co.*, I. R., no. P. P., 24.) This deed is accompanied by a power of attorney, dated 7 August, 1677, from William Ball, of Lancaster county, Va., to his loving friend Nicholas Ruxton, of Patapsco, Baltimore county, Md.

To return, however, to Hannah Ball, only child of Richard Ball, and granddaughter of Colonel William. 12 May, 1681, Thomas Everest, of Baltimore county, and Hannah, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Ball, convey to Nathaniel Hinchman 500 acres in Patapsco river, Baltimore county, conveyed 6 May, 1670, by William Clapham to the said Richard Ball. (*Balt. Co.*, I. R., no. A. M., 140.) In 1683 they were liv-

ing in Calvert county. 11 February, 1683, Thomas Everest, of the Cliffs, Calvert county, and Hannah, his wife, daughter and heir of Richard Ball, late of Baltimore county, deceased, convey to John Bennett, of Anne Arundel county, merchant, a tract of 60 acres in Baltimore county, called Ball's Addition, taken up and patented by the said Richard Ball, gent., dec'd, father of the said Hannah Everest. (*Balt. Co.*, 1 R. M., no. H. S., 72.) Thomas Everest, it should be noted, was a witness to the will of Colonel William Ball, dated 5 October, proved 10 November, 1680. (*Hayden's Virginia Genealogies*, p. 51.) He was also a witness to the will of John Everest, proved in Rappahannock county, Va., 7 May, 1679 (*Essex Wills*, ii, 129), at which time he gave his age as thirty years. According to the Cliffs Meeting records, John Astin and Hannah Everest were married in 1698. They had a son, John Astin, born 15 March, 1701-2, and Mrs. Hannah Astin died 16 April following. Whether she was the widow of Thomas Everest or his daughter, does not appear. The will of a Richard Everest was proved in Calvert county, 4 March, 1769.

The parentage of Mary Humphrey's, wife of Richard Ball, yet remains to be discussed. The records of Lancaster county, Va., show that Thomas Humphreys had a patent 1 September, 1654, for 600 acres on Haddaway's creek. By deed dated 28 January, 1657-8, he conveyed this land to Tobias Norton, of Lancaster county, and subsequently, 25 January, 1659-60, confirmed this deed. Hugh Kinsey was a witness to the confirmation. Both Thomas Humphreys and Hugh Kinsey were among the ten persons mentioned above, who received conditional warrants for land in Maryland. Thomas Humphreys does not subsequently appear upon the Maryland records, but 27 January, 1665-6, Abraham Clarke, attorney of Lancelot Sockwell, of Rappahannock, Va., executed a conveyance to Mr. Richard Ball, of Patapsco, Baltimore county, Md., reciting that Thomas Humphrey's, late of Rappahannock, in Virginia, in his last will and testament, on record in Lancaster county, Va., devised to Lancelot Sockwell and John Duke, a tract of 300 acres on Bear creek and Humphreys' creek, in Baltimore county, Md. The said John Duke died before any division was made, whereby the whole right and title vested in the said Sockwell, who now conveys it to the said Richard Ball. The deed was recorded in Baltimore county, 14 August, 1666. (*Balt. Co.*, 1 R., no. P. P., 55-56.) The gift of Mrs. Mary Humphrey's to her daughter Mary, has already been cited, and there would seem, from records given below, that Mrs. Mary Ball was the widow of Thomas Humphreys. There are, however, some additional facts. 22 May, 1660, Hugh Kinsey makes entry of rights for 400 acres "taken up at Patapsco last year," as follows, viz: Hugh Kinsey, Richard Meredith, Abraham South, Mary Humphreys, Elizabeth Kinsey, Mary Humphreys, Junr., Paul Kinsey and Edward Norsan. (*Land Office*, iv, 565.) Again, 30 July, 1663, Hugh Kinsey enters rights for Daniel, his son, Sarah, his





TOMB OF ROBERT THROCKMORTON,
LITTLE PAXTON CHURCH,
HUNTINGDONSHIRE, ENGLAND.

daughter, and others transported in 1662. (*Ibid*, v, 413.) The will of Hugh Kinsey, of Anne Arundel county, dated 6 May, was proved 25 September, 1667. (*Wills*, i, 291; *Test. Proc.*, ii, 189.) To his wife Margaret, who is appointed executrix, he leaves his whole estate for life, and after her decease, to his youngest daughter, Elizabeth Kinsey—should the said Elizabeth die without issue, then what is bequeathed to her is to go to Mary Humphreys, “but if Mary Humphreys should decease, then my desire is that my estate should be equally divided among the rest of my children.” To Sarah Clarke “my feather bed, Rugg, blankitt, and Bolster, which I brought out of Virginia. To testator’s grandchild, Paul Kinsey, when he comes of age, tract Walnut Neck in the Middle Branch. If my cattle does well and returns which now is gone astray, I do give unto Hamock (*sic*) Ball, my grandchild, one cow and also Margaret Kinsey, my grandchild, another cow. To Charles Gorsuch ‘my silver sack cup.’” Witnesses: William Hare, John X. Mason. Of course “Hamock Ball” is merely a clerical error for Hannah Ball. It is worthy of note that, through his youngest daughter, Elizabeth Kinsey, who married Richard Johns, Hugh Kinsey was the direct ancestor of Johns Hopkins, the founder of the great university that bears his name.

23 February, 1677, patent to Hannah Ball, daughter of Richard Ball, late of Baltimore county, deceased, for 300 acres in Baltimore county, called East Humphreys. The patent recites that the said tract was patented 13 February, 1659, to Thomas Humphreys, who died leaving issue, one daughter, Mary, and devised the land by will to his wife, Mary Humphreys. The said Mary Humphreys, widow of Thomas, conveyed the land by deed of gift to her daughter, Mary Humphreys, and shortly after married Richard Ball, by whom she had one daughter, Hannah Ball. Mary Humphreys, daughter of Thomas and Mary, obtained a re-survey on the said land and a patent on the re-survey dated 10 June, 1671, but subsequently died without issue. Richard Ball and Mary, his wife, are both dead, and William Ball, administrator of Richard Ball, petitions for an extension of the patent to Hannah Ball, sole daughter of Richard and Mary, as heir to her sister, Mary Humphreys. Whereupon the patent issued as prayed. (*Land Office*, lib. 20, fol. 10)

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON,
709 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md.

THROCKMORTON FAMILY.

In the records of land grants in the Virginia State Land Office appears a grant, dated 1637, to Robert Throckmorton, of 300 acres in the county of Charles River, “lying south upon the lands of Walter Clarke. * * * The White Marsh being in the middle of the said land.” Due for his own personal adventure into Virginia, and for the transportation, at his

charge, of five persons into the colony, viz: John Bristoe, Robert Turner, Henry Warren, Thomas Clarke and Richard Ratcliffe.

The county of Charles River (afterwards called York) at this time included both sides of the river, and the grant may have been at White Marsh, in the present Gloucester county, but the description "White Marsh" occurs in so many patents that it is not possible to speak positively.

The patentee, Robert Throckmorton, born at Ellington, Hunts, Eng., about 1608 (see *Camden's Visitation*, Hunts, 1613), was the eldest son of Gabriel* Throckmorton, of Ellington, Esq., and his wife Alice, daughter and heir of Wm. Bedles, of county Bedford. He became Lord of the Manor of Ellington in 1626, on the death of his father, and evidently returned to England to look after his interests there, for in September, 1657, he was living at Osford Cluny, Hunts, as his will P. C. C. 74 Bruce, dated 14 September, 1657, states, "I, Robert Throckmorton, now of Osford Cluny and heretofore of Ellington, Esq., etc., etc." (Died September, 1657.) This will was proved in 1662 by his eldest son Albion, the sole executor. From his will it would appear he was married twice, and that his children were all by his first wife, whose surname is unknown. Her Christian name was probably Anne, as letters of administration were granted on January 15, 1655, to Robert Throckmorton the husband of Anne Throckmorton late of Long Stow in the county of Hunts, administer the goods, chattels and debts of the said deceased, &c. His second wife was Judith Hetley or Cromwell. Children:

I. Albion Throckmorton, of Stow, in county Hunts, executor of his father's will in 1662, died 1680, unmarried—left no will. Letters of admon granted to Maria Keene, widow, sister to Albion Throckmorton, lately of Osford Cluny, Hunts, 31 December, 1685.

II. Robert Throckmorton, of Stow, in county Hunts, died unmarried Jan. 6, 1681. Letters of admon granted to Maria Keene, widow, sister to Robert Throckmorton, lately of Osford Cluny, Hunts, 31 December, 1685.

III. John Throckmorton, described in Heralds Visitation of 1684 as of Ellington, and giving date of death as 1678, *aet. circa* 45.

A most thorough search in England has so far been unable to unearth will, admon, or any other evidences of his death. He probably died in Virginia, as all his children except the eldest were born there, and he was Vestryman of Ware Parish in 1672 and 1677 (from original Vestry book). He married in England a daughter (Frances?) & eventually

* Gabriel Throckmorton was Lord of the Manor of Ellington. He died January, 1626—buried at All Saints Church, Ellington, "24 Januarie, 1626," (All Saints Register)—will probate register Peterboro, 1626, No. 110, dated Ellington, 22 January, 1626.

Alice Bedles, his wife, died October, 1637, buried at All Saints Church, October 16, 1637—will Pet. Pro. Reg. 1637, No. 57, dated 18 February, 1635.

heiress of Edward Mason, of Hemingford Abbots, county Hunts, and his wife Elizabeth Locke. Issue:

1. Martha, born —, buried at Luton, Beds., England, 24 May, 1654. (See *Genealogia Bedfordensis* by Fred A. Blaydes, page 188.)

2. Robert Throckmorton, born in Virginia, 1662; died at Little Paxton, Hunts, 9th March, 1698-9.

3. Gabriel Throckmorton, of Ware Parish, Va., born 1665. According to Visitation 1684, "*aetat circa* 19 now living in Va."—married, 1690, Frances, daughter Mordecai Cooke, of Ware Parish, Va., and left issue.

4. Albion Throckmorton, of Petsworth Parish, Va., according to Visitation 1684, "*aetat circa* 12 — 1684." Church Warden of Petsworth Parish, Gloucester county, Va. (from original Vestry book), 7 July, 1711.

5. Anne, born 1675.

IV. Mary, married, first, Richard Powell, of Bugden county, Hunts, had issue: 1. Cadwallader Powell, ob. S. P.; 2. Mary Powell, wife to John Antrobus, of London.

Married, second, Henry Keene, of Bugden. Had issue: 1. Henry Keene, *obt. aetat 14 an*; 2. Jane; 3. Anne; 4. Sussanah; 5. Elizabeth.

Robert Throckmorton, son of John, grandson of the patentee of 1637, inherited through the death of his two uncles without issue, the estates in England, and thus became Lord of the Manor of Ellington, as is shown by his will, 83 Pett., dated 1 March, 1695, proved 3 May, 1699. In it he describes himself as "of Paxton Parva in the County of Huntingdon, Esq.," leaves to his "dear wife Mary" (she was a daughter of Sir Thos. Bromsall, of Beeston, county Bedford, Knt. (died 1706), High sheriff of Bedford), lands lying in the Parish of Ellington in said county of Huntingdon, etc. "After decease of my wife I give and devise all the said premises, all other my messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Ellington aforesaid, unto my son Robert Throckmorton and his heirs forever; the premises settled upon my wife to him and his heirs immediately after my decease, and all the rest of my estate in Ellington to him and his heirs forever, to enter upon at his age one and twenty years and not sooner and subject to the payment of my daughters Sussanna, Alice and Mary such summe and summes of money for their portion as is hereafter mentioned, *i. e.*, out of my estate in Ellington.

Item. Leaves his "Brick House where I now dwell" to his eldest son Bromsall Throckmorton—also his lordship of Little Paxton, etc. After leaving property to his "son newly borne" he bequeathes as follows:

"Item. I do devise unto my brother Albion Throckmorton, all my plantations and effects in Gloucester County, upon York River, in Virginia, to him and his heirs, executors and administrators and assigns forever.

"Item. I give unto my brother Gabriel Throckmorton, my other

plantation in New Kent County near Rappahannock River, in Virginia, to him, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever."

There is a tomb still extant in Little Paxton Church to his memory, see accompanying cut. The inscription is as follows:

"Near this Place lyes ye body of Rob. Throckmorton, Esq., decended from Ye ancient Family of ye Throckmortons, in this County. He was born in Virginia, was chosen Knight of this Shire & served in Parliament. He was not so Happy as to have a liberal Education but that defect was abundantly compensated by ye Probity of his life & his constant adherence to ye Interest of his Country which got him a general & deserved esteem & left so Lasting an impression upon his Aunt Mrs. Mary Barnes (Relict of Jos. Barnes, B. D. and G'k, Prof'sor in ye University of Cambridge) that she erected this Monument to his Memory.

Obijt, Mar. 9th. { *Anno Salutis*, 1698-9.
 { *Anno Aetatis*, 36."

His son Robert Throckmorton, who inherited Ellington—died 5 September, 1767, and by his will, dated at Hail Weston, Hunts, 5 December, 1765 (codicil, 24 August, 1767), left the larger portion of his real and personal estate to "—— Throckmorton, the eldest son of my cousin Robert Throckmorton, Esq., now or late upon York River, in Gloucester County, in Virginia," 13 October, in year of our Lord 1767. This will was proved at Lambeth, with codicil, before the Worshipful F. Simpson, Doctor of Laws and Surrogate of the right Worshipful George Hay, also Doctor of Laws, and Master Keeper or Commissary of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, lawfully constituted by the oath of John Bailey, the executor named in the said codicil, until John Throckmorton, eldest son of Robert Throckmorton, of Virginia, Esq., and as such residuary Legatee and executor named in the said will, shall come into England and take upon him the executorship thereof or grant sufficient power to some other person for that purpose, to whom administration of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the deceased, was granted, he having first sworn duly to administer.

In margin.—Ceased and expired and another probate granted in May, 1768.

This will was proved at Lambeth, with a codicil, 17 May, 1768, before

the worshipful Francis Simpson, Doctor of Laws, Surrogate of the right worshipful George Hay, also Doctor of Laws, Master, Keeper or Commissary, lawfully constituted by the oath of John Throckmorton (by mistake in the will called Robert Throckmorton) eldest son of Robert Throckmorton, of Virginia, Esq., and as such the Residuary Legatee and executor named in the said will, to whom administration of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased was granted, he having been first sworn duly to administer the probate of the said will granted in the month of October, 1767, to John Bailey, the executor named in the said codicil, until the said John Throckmorton should come into England and take upon him the executorship of the said will or grant sufficient power to some other person for that purpose, being ceased and expired by reason of the said John Throckmorton being come into England and taking upon him the executorship thereof.

Registered Oct., 1767.

There was evidently a contest by John Throckmorton's English cousins, for on the back of the original will, is—

"In Chancery. John Throckmorton, Esq., complainant, and Sam'l Walker & Eliz. his wife, Mary Perkins & John Robert Throckmorton Huske, Esq., def. This paper was produced before Francis Carroll, Adrian Johnson, Jno. Park."

John Throckmorton sold Ellington and returned to Virginia, where he died August, 1775; thus the manor of Ellington passed out of the Throckmorton family, in whose possession it had been for over 200 years.

During his stay in England John Throckmorton deposited in the Heralds College, London, a pedigree of his family. This pedigree was deposited in 1768-9, and a copy of it was obtained by me in February, 1896, as well as a copy of MSS. Visitation of Huntingdonshire 1684—to which reference has been made in these pages—'photos of both papers attached.

On his return to Virginia he brought with him the arms of the family on the back of which is this certificate:

"The Arms, Crest & Quarterings depicted in this achievement belong to John Throckmorton of Ware Parish in Virginia. Extracted from Evidences preserved in the Heralds office London by

Ralph Bigland, Somerset.

Herald & Reg'r 3 March, 1769.

See the pedigrees of this

Family in the Visitations of Huntingdon, etc., in the Heralds office."

The following evidences referred to in the foregoing paper are attached herewith:

1. Copy Land Grant to Robert Throckmorton.
2. Copy of will of Gabriel Throckmorton, of Ellington, Hunts, 1626, father of the Patentee.
3. Copy of will of Alice Throckmorton, of Ellington, Hunts, 1637, mother of the Patentee.
4. Copy of will of Robert Throckmorton (the Patentee), of Osford Cluny, Hunts, 1664.
5. Copy of Admon of the Estate of Anne Throckmorton, late of Long Stowe county, Hunts—first wife of the Patentee.
6. Copy of will of Judith Throckmorton of St. Neotts, Hunts, 1686.—Secod wife of Patentee.
7. Copy of will of Edward Mason, of Hemingford Abbots, Hunts, 1700.
8. Copy of Admons of the Estates of Robert Throckmorton, of Osford Cluny, Hunts, and of Albion Throckmorton, of Osford Cluny, Hunts—sons of the Patentee.
9. Copy of will of Robert Throckmorton, of Paxton Parva, Hunts, 1699—grandson of the patentee—leaving his plantations in Virginia to his brothers Albion and Gabriel.
10. Photo of his tomb in Little Paxton Church, Hunts.
11. Copy of will of Robert Throckmorton, of Hail Weston, Hunts, 1767.
12. Copy of letter to Robert Throckmorton, Esq, Gloucester county, Virginia, in reference to will of Robert Throckmorton, of Hail Weston, Hunts, dated London, 12 September, 1767.
13. Half-tone print of same.
14. Half-tone print of Arms brought to Virginia in 1769.
15. Copy of the Court Leet or Court Baron of Albion Throckmorton, held for his Manor of Ellington, 7 October, 1657, showing John Throckmorton in Virginia and tracing the pedigree of the family to Sir Robert Throckmorton, of Coughton Warwick.
16. Copy of *Visitation of Hunts* 1613, showing pedigree of family.
17. Copy of *Visitation of Hunts* 1684.
18. Copy of pedigree deposited in the Herald's office by John Throckmorton in 1769.

The coat of arms was engraved in the *William and Mary Quarterly*, IV, 129, and the *Visitation of Hunts* 1684, and the pedigree deposited by John Throckmorton, were printed in the same magazine V, 54, 55. The fac-similies referred to are preserved among the collections of this society.

Copy of letter to Robert Throckmorton, Esq., Gloucester county, Virginia, in reference to will of Robert Throckmorton, of Hail Weston, Hunts.

London, 12th Sept., 1767.

Sir,

The Chief purport of this is to Inclose you a Line Just rec'd from Mr. Bailey, of Huntingdonshire, informing us that your name sake of Hail Weston, in the said County, died the 5th Instant & by will had given a good real Estate & the principal part of his personal Estate to a gentleman described as follows:

To the Eldest son of my Cousin Robert Throckmorton, Esq., now or late upon York River in Gloucester County, in Virginia, & to his Heirs & assigns for ever, & had appointed the above I. Bailey, his Trustee & Ex'r. Mr. Bailey desired we would send him an answer, which we did, & as he purposes writing himself, shall as soon as we receive it, order it to be Immediately forwarded. We presume Mr. John Throckmorton to be your Eldest son, & if so, the Sooner he comes over the better, without waiting for any further Information than this. Mr. Bailey recommends as he is an entire stranger to every party here, that it will be necessary for your son to bring with him proper certificates signed by the Gov'r & put under the Colony Seal, with every Credential to prove him to be the Identical person described as above, or else he will meet with great Difficultyes in the disposal of the real Estate or getting into his possession the personal, which is Vested in the Publick Funds & who, were the least doubt is made will never part with a sixpence. As we are doubtfull whether Mr. John Throckmorton is your Eldest son we have not wrote him, but referr'd everything to yourself what services we can render him, you or any of your family we shall with Great pleasure do. What we can learn the Estate left to your son is worth Eight thousand pounds. We give you Joy of this event and remain,

Sr. Your Most hum. Servt.,

ROBERT CARV & Co.

Major Robert Throckmorton.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

ESKRIDGE FAMILY.

(CONTINUED.)

3. Samuel² (George¹), married Jane Steptoe, and had: 1. Rebecca; 2. Charles; 3. Richard; 4. Burdette; 5. John —, born 1743.

3. Charles³ (Samuel,² George¹), married first, Miss Guley, and had one son William; second, Caroline Lane, a widow, and had one son Hector.

3. William⁴ (Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married —. He was for thirty years clerk of court for Loudoun county. His children were: 1. Charles Guley; 2. William; 3. Alexander, Captain U. S. N.; 4. Alfred A., a minister of the M. E. Church, South,

3. Charles Guley⁵ (William,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married Margaret P. Hunter, daughter of General John Chapman Hunter, of Fairfax county. Their children were: 1. Mary H.; 2. Isabel K., unmarried, and living now at the Louise Home, Washington, D. C.

3. Mary⁶ H. (Charles,⁵ William,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married Albert T. Wilcoxon, of Fairfax county, Va., and had: 1. Bessie; 2. Harvey.

3. Bessie⁷ (Mary,⁶ Charles,⁵ William,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married ——— Van Deventer, and had:

3. Harry⁷ (Mary,⁶ Charles,⁵ William,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married ———.

3. 2. William⁵ (William,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), went to Philadelphia, and nothing is known of him.

3. 3. Alexander⁵ (William,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), Captain U. S. N., died unmarried.

3. 4. Alfred A., married ———, and had four children, two daughters and two sons. One daughter married John A. Kern, formerly president of Randolph-Macon college; the other married Major Newton, of Staunton. One son, Beverly, lives in St. Louis, and the other lives in Staunton, Va.,

3. Charles³ (Samuel,² George¹), married second, Caroline Lane, and had: 1. Hector.

3. Hector⁴ (Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), emigrated to Missouri about 1837, married ———, and had: 1. Thomas Orlando.

3. Thomas⁵ Orlando (Hector,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married Mrs. Mary Peyton McIlvain (a widow with one son, who was Colonel C. S. A., and was killed at Champion Hill, near Vicksburg, June, 1863), and had issue: 1. Orlando Wilson, served in McCullough's Texas Rangers, C. S. A.; 2. Winfield Scott, served in Federal Army.

3. Richard Isaac, Lieutenant-Colonel, 18th Infantry, U. S. A.

3. Colonel Richard⁶ Isaac (Thomas⁵ O., Hector,⁴ Charles,³ Samuel,² George¹), married Miss Stevens, and had: 1. Richard; 2. Maud; 3. Oliver, Lieutenant 23d Infantry, now in Phillipines; 4. Mary Peyton.

Colonel Eskridge was born and reared in Missouri. His long and distinguished military career began in 1861. He served first in the Second Iowa Infantry, then in the Second and Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and later in many of the sharp skirmishes in Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, including Price's famous raid through Missouri in 1864. He was mustered out of the volunteer service with the rank of captain in 1865.

Colonel Eskridge's service in the regular army dates from February 23, 1866, when he was assigned to the Fourteenth Infantry as Second Lieutenant. Later in the same year, upon the organization of the Twenty-third Infantry, he was assigned to that regiment. He was bre-





WILLIAM FITZHUGH,
OF "CHATHAM."

vetted for conspicuous gallantry in an action against the Indians under General Crook, at Infernal Caverns, Pitt River, California, September 26, 1867. He continued in the Twenty-third, serving through all the grades, including that of captain, until April 17, 1897. In that year he joined the Tenth Infantry, then stationed in Oklahoma, with the rank of major.

When the Spanish war broke out he went with his regiment to the Southern coast and was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps. He took part in the assault of San Juan Hill, and commanded the firing line of Pearson's brigade, so highly complimented by Kent for its gallant advance against the town of Santiago, July 1. He was in the most advanced portion of the line in the fierce engagement of July 2, and in the hot fight for the possession of Green Ridge, the Major was wounded by a shrapnel bullet which entered his back. The wound was a serious one, affecting the nerves of the left leg, from the effects of which he is still lame. The same shrapnel killed five and wounded seven soldiers. He was removed to the brigade hospital, and then to the division hospital near General Shafter's headquarters. A week later yellow fever was discovered in this camp, and all the wounded, including Major Eskridge, were removed to Siboney, and placed on board the hospital ship "Relief." Shortly after he was taken to Fort Monroe, and in August to the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, remaining there until he was again transferred in November, 1898, to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas. In May, 1899, Major Eskridge was transferred to the Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., where he underwent an unsuccessful operation to remove the bullet.

Colonel Eskridge arrived in San Francisco on November 27, en route to the Phillipines, where he intended to join his regiment stationed at Jolo. He was ordered to sail on the Sherman, December 6, but on account of the seriousness of his wound the war department ordered him to remain and placed him in command of the fort at the Presidio.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE FITZHUGH FAMILY.*

(CONTINUED.)

22. WILLIAM⁴ FITZHUGH (*Henry*,³ *William*²) was born August 21, 1729, and died April 17, 1785. Did he marry or leave issue?

25. COL. WILLIAM⁴ FITZHUGH (*George*,³ *William*²) born 1721, died February 11, 1798, resided first in Stafford county, Virginia. There is recorded in Stafford a long deed, dated March 8, 1759, from William Fitzhugh, of Calvert county, Maryland, Esq., conveying a tract of land there which had been left by his grandfather, William Fitzhugh, to his father, George Fitzhugh. An abstract of the deed is given in this *Mag-*

azine II, 280. In 1740 he served in Vernon's Carthage expedition as captain in Gooch's American regiment. The *Virginia Council Journal*, August 6, 1740, gives his name as one of the captains. After the campaign he retained his commission, but was put on half-pay. Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, writing January 12, 1755, says that Captain Fitzhugh, a half-pay officer residing in Virginia, has offered his services for the war against the French and Indians (*Md. Records*). In 1754 Lieutenant-Governor Sharpe, of Maryland, was appointed by the Crown commander of the forces against the French, and Campbell (*History of Virginia*, 47c) states that Col. William Fitzhugh, of Virginia, who was to command in the absence of Sharpe, endeavored to persuade Washington to continue in the service, retaining for the present his commission of colonel. Campbell states that Washington's letter to Fitzhugh, refusing to continue in service, was written in November, 1754. Campbell's statement, as the post held by Colonel Fitzhugh in 1754, does not accord with Sharpe's letter of 1755. However this may be, Colonel Fitzhugh held his half-pay captaincy for a number of years, and it is stated that he did not resign until the beginning of the American Revolution, in which he wished to take the side of the Colonies.

It is believed that he was the William Fitzhugh who was a member of the House of Burgesses for Stafford county in 1748 and 1751, and County Lieutenant in 1752. After his second marriage he removed, about 1755, to Maryland, and was soon appointed to the council there. During the Revolution, though he had become blind, he took an active part on the American side, was member of the Maryland convention of August, 1776, and afterwards of the Council of State. During the Revolution his house, Rousby Hall, was burnt by the British troops, and he was held a prisoner for a short time. He married, first, March 28, 1744, Martha, daughter of Richard Lee, of London (formerly of Virginia), and widow of George Turberville, of "Hickory Hill," Westmoreland county, Va. She died November 12, 1751, and Colonel Fitzhugh married, secondly, January 7, 1752, Ann, daughter of Peregrine Frisby, of Cecil county, Md., and widow of John Rousby, of "Rousby Hall," Calvert county, at the mouth of the Patuxent river. The second wife died March, 1793. Colonel Fitzhugh's portrait and that of his second wife are preserved.

Issue: (1st m.), 65. *George Lee Mason*,⁵ (2d m.), 66. *Perigrine*,⁵ 67. *William*,⁵ 68. John,⁵ born July 18, 1768, married Miss Parran, and had two sons, who died unmarried, and a daughter who married Dr. S. H. Chew, of Maryland.

26. COL. WILLIAM⁴ FITZHUGH (*John*,³ *William*,³), of "Marmion," Stafford, now King George county, was born April 13, 1725 (*Parish Register*), and died in 1791. There is recorded in King George a deed dated May 31, 1786, from William Fitzhugh, of Marmion, and Hannah his wife. Also a deed dated March 6, 1780, from William Fitzhugh, of

King George county, conveying to his son Daniel Fitzhugh, 1,200 acres "where Rappahannock Quarter now stands," purchased by John Fitzhugh, father of said William, from John Lisle, merchant, of London, by deed dated October 26, 1725, and recorded in Lancaster county, July 13, 1726. He was probably the William Fitzhugh, Jr., who was major in the Stafford militia in 1752 (*Cal. Va. State Papers*). It is possible that he, instead of William Fitzhugh, afterwards of Maryland (who, as appears from a deed, lived in Cople parish, Westmoreland, in 1744), was burgess for Stafford 1748 and 1751. His will was dated March 13, 1789, and proved in King George June 2, 1791. Legatees: to wife her clothes, all her jewels, her gold watch, such furniture, plate and books as she should choose, the coach and horses, eight slaves, and, during her widowhood, the Marmion plantation mansion, with houses, gardens, orchards, a supply of groceries, &c., and also £60 per annum. He states that he had provided for his sons, Daniel [McCarty] and Theoderick. Gives son John the negroes he had lent him. To son Philip the remainder of the estate not otherwise bequeathed. If son Robert should return to the State he is to have one shilling, "because at the commencement of the late war he quitted the business I had allotted for his living, since which I have heard nothing from him." Son William Beverley Fitzhugh, two negroes. Daughter Lucy Campbell £600. Daughter Elizabeth £500 if she marries, if not £25 per year. Same provision for daughter Anna. Bequests to daughters Sally, Molly and Maria, and daughter Finch. William Hooe, of "Pine Hill," and "my son-in-law" Alexander Campbell, executors.

The will of Hannah Fitzhugh, widow, of "Strawberry Hill," King George, was dated November 2, 1798 and proved February 7, 1799; legatees: sons Philip and McCarty, daughters Anna, Molly, wife of Colonel Brent, and Maria; granddaughter Lucy Campbell; grandson Robert Carroll Brent, nephew Robert Allison.

Colonel William Fitzhugh married twice: First, Ursula, daughter of Colonel William Beverley, of "Blandfield," Essex county (a pedigree in the British Museum, dated 1759, states this marriage); and secondly, Hannah ———.

The compiler has no certain knowledge in regard to all of the children, or to which marriage they were the issue of, but it seems certain that at least William Beverley, Daniel McCarty, Philip and Theoderick were sons of the first marriage.

Issue: 69. William Beverley,⁵ "son of William and Ursula Fitzhugh," born March 27, 1756 (*St. Paul Reg.*); 70. Daniel,⁵ "son of Wm. and Ursula Fitzhugh," born March 15, 1758 (*Ib.*); 71. Philip,⁵ "son of William Fitzhugh," born May 4, 1766 (*Ib.*); 72. Theoderick,⁵ "son of William Fitzhugh," born July 20, 1767. (He was probably named for his maternal ancestor Theoderick Bland) 73. John;⁵ 74. Robert;⁵ 75. Lucy,⁵ married December 3, 1788, Alexander Campbell, of Westmore-

land county, afterwards of Richmond city, United States District Attorney and a distinguished lawyer; 76. Mary,⁵ married George Brent of "Woodstock," Prince William county, a captain of cavalry in the Revolution; 77. Elizabeth;⁵ 78. Anna;⁵ 79. Sally;⁵ 80. Daughter,⁵ married — Finch.

From a record in King George it appears that in 1797, "Marmion" was surveyed at the request of Philip Fitzhugh. It contained 1,821 acres, and the "Rappahannock Tract," adjoining, contained 792 acres. Both had belonged to William Fitzhugh, father of Philip. About 1800, is a deed in King George from Philip Fitzhugh and Charlotte, his wife, and Daniel McCarty Fitzhugh, and Ann, his wife, conveying the "Rappahannock Tract" to Hooe and Wallace. There is also in King George a deed dated June 9, 1804, from Philip Fitzhugh, of Fairfax county, conveying land in King George to Daniel McCarty Fitzhugh, of Fairfax. Daniel Fitzhugh (no doubt the same) and Susanna Potter were married in King George, October 24, 1772. In a case in one of the Virginia reports, it is stated that Philip Fitzhugh, son of William Fitzhugh, of Marmion, inherited a very large real and personal estate; but died in 1807, utterly insolvent.

Later, accounts of branches of the Fitzhughs, believed to be descended from the "Marmion" family, will be treated of, but in the mean time we request additions and corrections from any who may be able to give them.

27. DANIEL⁴ FITZHUGH (*John,³ William²*), was born June 7, 1733, and died 1786. His will was dated September 17, 1777, and proved in Westmoreland March 28, 1786. Requests that he be buried in his brother William's graveyard. Legatees: his children in general (whom he does not name); to son William, the negroes he had with his mother Catherine. Directs all his land and personal property to be sold. Speaks of his three children. Legacies to daughters Jane and Sukey; daughter Jane to have all the negroes he had with her mother Elizabeth; daughter Sukey to have all the negroes he had with her mother Susanna. States that there was a considerable sum of money due him from the heirs of Hon. Philip Grymes, which was due to "my wife Susanna." Brother William's children by his wife Hannah; niece and goddaughter Lucy, daughter of brother William. Sally, McCarty and Anna, children of brother William. Brother William, and friends William Fitzhugh, of "Chatham," and Daniel McCarty, executors and guardians. Information is desired in regard to the descendants of this Daniel Fitzhugh.

32. WILLIAM⁵ FITZHUGH (*Henry,⁴ William,³ William²*), of "Chatham," King George, now Stafford county, born August 24, 1741, died —. He was long in public life, and was a man of high character and wide influence. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for King George 1772, 1773, 1774 and 1775 (*Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, IV, 380, &c.), of the conventions of March, July and December, 1775,

and of 1776; member of the county committee of safety, 1774-75; of the Continental Congress, 1779-1780; of the House of Delegates, 1780, 1787.

Mr. Fitzhugh, in addition to giving so much time to the service of his country, was an ardent devotee of the turf. In the year just preceding the Revolution, his horses Kitty Fisher, Regulus, Brilliant, Volunteer, and others, figured prominently on the tracks at Fredericksburg, Va., and Annapolis and Upper Marlborough, in Maryland; and after the war, for some years, his horses were well known on the turf. William Fitzhugh was a man of large wealth, owning among other estates, "Eagle's Nest," and "Somerset," in King George, "Chatham," in Stafford, and "Ravensworth," in Fairfax, to which he removed in the latter years of his life. There is on record in King George, a deed, dated January 27, 1800, reciting that William Fitzhugh, of Fairfax, by his will, left to his nephews William F. Grymes, Benj. Grymes and George N. Grymes, two tracts of land in King George, called Eagle's Nest and Somerset, and directed that said land should be equally divided between said nephews, which was done, each receiving 676 acres.

Portraits in oil of William Fitzhugh and his wife are preserved at "Ravensworth." That given in this issue is from a St. Memir copper-plate.

He married Ann, daughter of Peter Randolph, of "Chatsworth," Henrico county. Issue: 80. *William Henry*;⁶ 81. Ann,⁶ born March 26, 1784, married Judge William Craik, of Maryland; 82. Mary Randolph, born April 22, 1788, died April 23, 1853, married George Washington Parke Custis, of Arlington," and was the mother of Mrs. R. E. Lee.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN STITH AND MARY RANDOLPH.

1. Mary, daughter of William Randolph, of Turkey Island, married John² Stith, second of the name in Virginia. They had issue: 1. Rev. William³ Stith, President of William and Mary College, married Judith Randolph, daughter of Thos. Randolph, of Tuckahoe, and had issue: Elizabeth,⁴ Judith,⁴ and Polly.⁴

2. Captain John³ Stith, married Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Charles Anderson, of Westover, and Frances his wife, and had issue: Anderson⁴ Stith, married Joanna, daughter of William Bassett, and his wife Elizabeth Churchill (see *William and Mary Quarterly*, VI, 125).

Anderson,⁴ and Joanna (Bassett) Stith, had issue: 1. Bassett,⁵ married, July 8, 1790, at the age of 25, Mary, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Long, of Halifax, N. C.; 2. Major John,⁵ settled in Georgia; 3. Elizabeth,⁵ resided in Halifax, N. C., with her brother Colonel Bassett Stith, and *d. s. p.*

Bassett,⁵ and Mary (Long) Stith, had issue: 1. Maria,⁶ married Judge Joseph J. Daniel, of the Supreme Court of N. C. (for a sketch of his

life see *The Green Bag*, Vol. IV, November, 1892); 2. Mary Long,⁶ married Edmund Freeman; 3. Virginia P.,⁶ married Nathaniel Macon Eaton, of North Carolina; 4. Nicholas Long,⁶ married Anna Austin Hill; 5. Albert,⁶ *d. s. p.*; 6. William,⁶ *d. s. p.*; 7. Martha,⁶ married General John R. J. Daniel, of North Carolina; 8. Lavinia,⁶ married Robert Newson, of Norfolk, Va.; 9. Frances W.,⁶ second wife of General J. R. J. Daniel, *d. s. p.*

Judge Joseph J. and Maria⁶ (Stith) Daniel, had issue: 1. William A.,⁷ married Miss Joyner, and had issue: Sally,⁷ *d. s. p.*; William A.,⁷ Jr., *d. s. p.*; and John,⁷ of Halifax, N. C.; 2. Mary Long,⁷ married George Loyall Gordon, son of General William F. Gordon, of Albemarle county, Va.; 3. Lavinia Bassett,⁷ married Turner W. Battle, of North Carolina.

George Loyall and Mary Long,⁷ (Daniel) Gordon, had issue: 1. Armistead Churchill,⁸ of Stanuton, Va., married Maria Breckenridge Catlett, and had issue: Margaret Douglas,⁸ Mary Daniel,⁸ James Lindsay,⁸ Jr., and Armistead Churchill,⁸ Jr.; 2. Frances Daniel,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 3. Lavinia Battle,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 4. James Lindsay,⁷ Assistant District Attorney, New York city; 5. Mary Long,⁷ married Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh, N. C., and had a daughter Cornelia Battle⁸ Lewis.

Turner W. and Lavinia B.,⁷ (Daniel) Battle, had issue: 1. Judge Jacob,⁸ married first Iva Steele, and had issue: Jacob,⁹ Jr.; second, Nellie Gripton; 2. Joseph Daniel,⁸ *d. s. p.*; 3. Harriet Westray,⁸ married Bennett Bunn, and had: Turner,⁹ Joseph Daniel,⁹ and William⁹; 4. Turner Westray,⁸ Jr.; 5. George Gordon,⁸ married Martha Dabney Burwell Bagby, daughter of Dr. George W. Bagby; 6. Rev. Gaston,⁸ married first, Turner, daughter of Judge John Manning, of North Carolina, and had: John Manning⁹; second, Nannie Speight; third, Bettie Plummer Wright, of Petersburg, Va.

Edmund and Mary Long⁶ (Stith) Freeman had issue: 1. Emily,⁷ married Hampden Sidney Smith, of Raleigh, N. C., and had issue: Edmund Freeman,⁸ George,⁸ Hampden Freeman⁸; 2. George,⁷ *d. s. p.*

Nathaniel M. and Virginia P.⁶ (Stith) Eaton, had issue: 1. Senora, married Franklin Lockhart, and had issue: Franklin,⁸ Sally,⁸ Nathaniel,⁸ James Daniel,⁸ Joseph,⁸ Senora,⁸ and Virginia Stith⁸ Lockhart.

Nicholas L.⁶ and Anna Austin (Hill) Stith, had issue: 1. Frederick Hill,⁷ married Elizabeth Carter, and had: Mary Long⁸; 2. Mary Long,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 3. Alberta Bassett,⁷ married — Jones; 4. Marshall,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 5. Bassett,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 6. Anna Hill.⁷

General John R. J. and Martha⁶ (Stith) Daniel, had issue: 1. William Augustus,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 2. John Napoleon,⁷ *d. s. p.*; 3. General Junius,⁷ C. S. A., killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May, 1864; married Ellen Long, and *d. s. p.*; 4. Virginia Frances,⁷ *d. s. p.*

Robert and Lavinia⁶ (Stith) Newsone, had a daughter Mary Bassett,⁷ who married — Winborne, of Tennessee.

ARMISTEAD C. GORDON, *Staunton, Va.*

THE FARRAR FAMILY.

(CONTINUED.)

9. WILLIAM⁴ FARRAR (*William³*), of Henrico county, Va., first appears in any extant record as a patentee of land in 1637. On June 11, of that year, Governor Harvey granted to "William Farrar, son and heir William Farrar, late of Henrico, deceased," 2,000 acres in Henrico, abutting easterly upon the Glebe land of Varina, and thence extending westerly to the bottom of * * * Island, southerly upon the Main river, and northerly into the woods. The said land being due him for the transportation at his own charges, of 40 persons into the colony. This land was the neck, now cut off by the Dutch Gap canal, known as Farrar's Island.

Colonel William Farrar was a member of the House of Burgesses for Henrico, March, 1659-60 (*Hening*, I, 527), and from March, 1660-61 to March, 1675-76, the "Long Parliament of Virginia" (*Hening*, II, 197, 249). He died in February or March, 1677-8. He married ———.

The following is a copy of his will:

In the name of God, Amen.

I, William Farrar, of Henrico, in the p'ish of Varina, doe make and ordaine this my last will and testament, vizt.:

I give and bequeath to my very loveing Brother, Capt. John Farrar, two p'cells of land w'ch was formerly laid out and measured by Coll. Thomas Liggon, one p'cell lyeing w'thout Capt. Davis' bottome, containeing aboute three hundred Acres, the other p'cell w'thin the said bottome containeing something of two hundred Acres, all w'ch I freely give to my said brother and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, and for want of such issue I give and bequeath the said p'cells of land to my two sonnes, Thomas Farrar and John Farrar, and to the heires of their bodyes lawfully begotten, and if either of them dye before he have Issue, then the survivor to enjoy the s'd land for ever. But in the guift of these two p'cells of land to my Brother John Farrar, I make this Caution and Exception, that my Brother John Farrar shall relinquish all the right, title and interest he hath to a p'cell of land I for'ly gave called by the name of Colesfield, or else this my bequest to be of no force to him or his.

Item. I give and bequeath to my sonne William Farrar, this neck of land [Farrar's Island] I live on, to him and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten for ever, and the s'd neck of land is to goe beyond my now dwelling house to a ridge of trees aboute two hundred yards of [off]; but if it shall please God that my sonne shall depart this life w'thout Issue, then my will and desire is that my sonnes Thomas Farrar and John Farrar, have and enjoy the s'd neck of land to them and their heirs lawfully begotten for ever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my sonnes Thomas Farrar and John

Farrar, and the male heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten, all the land that I have a right and title to w'thout this neck of land already given to my eldest sonne William Farrar, and those two p'cells given to my Brother John Farrar, all the rest I do give to my s'd sonnes Tho. and John, and their heirs as above s'd for ever, to be equally divided between them, when they please, after they shall come of age. I ordaine and appointe my Bro'r John Farrar, and my sonne Wm. Farrar, to be the Exec'rs of this my reall estate accord'g to this my last will and testament. In Witsse hereof I set to my hand and seale this 6th of May, 1676.

Testis: Wm. FARRAR. Sealed with red wax.
 Tho. Daulby, Michael Turpin.
 pro. die Feb'ery 167 $\frac{1}{2}$, Coram Cur testiam sacram'tis probate & recordate.

Test: Wm. Randolph, Cl. Cur.
 A copy teste: [Signed.] Samuel P. Waddell, Clerk.
 Henrico County Court, Va., 1895, June 1st.
 (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries.

CARTER.—Can anyone tell me who John Hill Carter married. He was born September 21, 1757, and was the oldest son of Charles Carter, of Shirley, and Mary W. Carter. Any information will be appreciated.

J. A. STEWART,
 Louisville, Ky.

THROCKMORTON.—Wanted the names and addresses of all descendants of the Throckmorton family, for insertion in my history of the Throckmortons and their connections. Those in the female line especially desired.

C. WICKLIFFE THROCKMORTON,
 349 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA.

[In response to many requests we print the following, for which we are indebted to John Cropper, Esq., President of the Society.]

Rules of Admission.—Every person desirous of becoming a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Virginia shall make application in writing to the Standing Committee, setting forth distinctly

and clearly his claim to be admitted. The Standing Committee shall advise thereon, and may require any proof which they may deem proper in support of such claim, or any testimonial with respect to the character and standing of the applicant, and they shall report in writing, the facts of the case together with their opinion to the Society at the annual meeting. No person shall be admitted as a member unless he shall be twenty-one years of age, and unless his claim shall arise from one of the following sections:

Section 1. When there are descendants of an original member in one or more male lines, the right of election to membership shall belong to the eldest male heir of the eldest surviving male line. When there are no surviving male lines the succession shall devolve on the eldest male heir of the eldest daughter of the last member in inverse order back to the original member.

Section 2. When there are no lineal descendants of an original member, the descendants of his brothers, beginning with the eldest, in succession, or in failure thereof, of his sisters in succession, shall succeed under the same rules as laid down in Section 1.

Section 3. For the purposes of succession, all commissioned officers of the Virginia Continental Line or Navy, who fell in battle or died during the Revolutionary War, or served three years during said war, or served to the end of said war, retiring with honors, or were deranged by Resolution of Congress, shall be deemed original members, and shall be propositi from whom lines shall succeed under the two foregoing sections.

Section 4. When a person entitled to membership under the foregoing rules is a minor, the succession being vested in him shall remain in abeyance until such disability ceases.

Section 5. As the principle of the Society was that each officer should be represented, where two or more claims centre in the same individual he may select which one he will represent, and the other or others shall pass to the next male or males in succession under the foregoing Sections.

Section 6. Waivers shall only be accepted when they are in favor of the heir apparent, but never in favor of the heir presumptive.

Honorary Members.—As there are, and will at all times be, men in the country eminent for their abilities and patriotism, whose views may be directed to the same laudable objects with those of the Cincinnati, it shall be a rule to admit such characters as Honorary Members of this Society for their own lives only, provided always, that the number of Honorary Members shall not exceed a ratio of one to four of the Hereditary Members, that they do not vote, and are not eligible to office.

1776—DR.

MR. JOHN CHRISTIAN, in account

		Paper Cur- rency.	Rate of De- pression.	Specie.
				£ s. P.
Aug.	23—To cash 18 ^s (Oct. 3) Ditto 30 ^s ..	.. . . .	.....	2 8 ..
1777.	Feb. 6—“ “ 60 ^s (15 ^{''}) Ditto 60 ^s ..	6 .. .	½ for 1	4
April	1—“ “ 30 ^s (26 ^{''}) Ditto 30 ^s ..	3 .. .	2½ for 1	1 4 ..
May	31—“ “ 30 ^s (Ditto paid for ad- vertisement 15	2 5 ..	“ “	.. 18 ..
Aug.	18—“ 10 lb. bacon 8-4 (23 ^{''}) cash 20	1 8 4	3 for 1	.. 9 5½
“	30—“ cash 30. Ditto paid george Rowland 90	6 .. .	“ “	2
Sept.	—“ 2 Casks 64 gallons brandy from Jno. Marvells @ 25 ..	80 .. .	“ “	26 13 4
“	—“ 4 weeks of Frank and Harry cash at Court to pay Turner for Land	5 .. .	“ “	1 13 4
Oct.	3—“ “ 33 Dollars	86 .. .	“ “	28 13 4
“	6—“ “ at Jno. Marvells 84 paid Mathew Pate 180 ^s ..	9 18 ..	“ “	3 6 ..
“	18—“ Coot in swap of Horses ..	13 14 ..	“ “	4 8 ..
“	31—“ Cash	10 .. .	“ “	3 6 8
Dec.	16—“ “ £6. (28 ^{''}) Ditto paid Benj. Faulkner for corn £2. 16	5 14 ..	“ “	1 18 ..
1778.	—“ 8 days work of Frank @ agreed.	8 16 ..	4 for 1	2 3 ..
March	16—“ 1 chance for a gold watch £10	.. . . .	“ “	3 12 ..
“	“ 1 Ditto for Wm. Head “10	.. . . .	“ “	3 12 ..
April	6—“ 2 doz. gimblets.	20 .. .	5 for 1	4
“	“ “ cash at Court. . . . .	.. 12 ..	“ “	.. 2 4½
May	7—“ “ paid Geo. Clough your half the rent of the mill £7. 10	1 10 ..	“ “	.. 6 ..
“	—“ cash paid Jos. Cross for 8 barrels corn 6	13 10 ..	“ “	2 14 ..
Sept.	30—“ 5 bushels salt, DD. Pettus Ragland £25.	25 5 ..	“ “	5 1 ..
“	“ Moving it into a house 5	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
“	“ 1 bushel Allum Salt £5. 10	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
“	“ 1 Ditto French Ditto 4. —	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
“	“ pn. Ditto for your father. 2. 10	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
Nov.	5—“ cash at Hanover Court £36	12 .. .	“ “	2 8 ..
“	“ credit John Marvell 41. 10	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
“	“ Pettus Ragland 72.	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
“	“ cash pd Johnson for work on Carson mill 1. 3 6	.. . . .	“ “	.. . . .
		150 13 6	6 for 1	25 2 6

with PARKE GOODALL.

CR.

	Paper Cur- rency.	Rate of De- pression.	Specie.
^{1776.}			
Aug. 25—By getting . . . plank & scantling at grants place from the stump & bringing in some 5534 feet @ £4. p. m.			22 1 4
By raising a House out of the cellar. 40' framing an ad- dition 10x16 with gutters, roof, 35			3 15 ..
“ getting 3000 shingles @ 10' per m.			1 10 ..
“ weather boarding 3½ squares @ 3-9 . . . . .			.. 13 ½
“ making 2 Dormont window frames. . . . .			.. 12 ..
“ shingling the addition with gutters & Dormonts.			1 5 ..
“ making 2 Door frames 15 Ditto 4 window 24.			1 19 ..
“ moving the Cooper House..			2
^{1777.}			
April — “ 2 weeks work of Harry @ 40' per mo. getting 2294 feet framing for your saw mill @ £5 p. m	12 ..	2½ for 1	4 16 ..
May — “ 2 days work of 2 hands at Rowlands mill @ 2-6, £ - 10			
“ 11 days work Car- sons mill with 2 hands.			1 13
“ cash per Robertet 2-6, Ditto for John work 3.			5 6
“ getting plank for Rowlands saw mill 250 ft			1
“ 31— “ Cash rec'd for your gun.			3
	6 8 6	“ “	2 11 ..
Sept. 20— “ Cash sent to pay grant.	92 14 .	3 for 1	30 18 ..
“ 144 lb. bacon of Mathew Pate at 1-3	9 .. .	“ “	3
Dec. 16— “ your — for S. Longan 30, Cash Lent at Ripping Hall £7. 6.	8 16 .	4 for 1	2 4 ..
“ 18— “ Cash of Jno. Glazebrook ..	.. 1 3	“ “	.. .. 3¼
^{1778.} “ 4 days work of Harry at Lynchs. . . . .	.. 12 .	“ “	.. 3 ..
May 21— “ Frank & Harry at £4 p. mo until Dec. 24.	28 .. .	5 for 1	5 12 12

MR. JOHN CHRISTIAN'S ACCOUNT—Continued.

		Paper Cur- rency.	Rate of De- pression.	Specie.
May	21— " Cash paid Jere Lynch for cooking & Lodging.....	15	5 for 1	3 ..
	" 4½ gall. whiskey @ 18.....	4 1	" "	16 2
	" 10 gall. peach brandy	7	" "	1 8 ..
July	— " the Hire of Allens mill 1 mo. at 7 per Day.....	13	" "	2 12 ..
"	— " 800 6'' nails paid geo.) Priddy		" "	1
Oct.	— " 2300, Do. Do sent me) 2 quarters beef. 10.....	5 9	" "	1 1 9
	" Cash 4—32 Dollar bills.	36	" "	7 4 ..
	" Ditto paid Wm. Davies for Tobo.	20 15 6	" "	4 3 1
	" Cash at the general muster	45	" "	9
Dec. 1—	" " at my house.	18	6 for 1	3
1779.	" " for beef lent Mr. Row- land 56. @ 5 ^s lb. £14			
	" " Paid thos. Tesdale for Land £15			
	" Profit on Tesdales Land 50	79	40 for 1	1 19 9
	Carried over....			116 7 6½
	Amount of credits brought over			" " "
1779.	By cash pd. Wm. Hundley on arbitration £3			
	" cash for expenses in the Barracks £4			
	7		" "	3 6
1780.	— " cash paid geo. Priddy £27..		" "	12 10
	" 200—6'' nails paid geo Priddy		" "	1 3
May	— " my part of exps of a Hogs- head Tob. at Paynes £9			
1781.	" Cash lent at Court 30			
Aug.	— " Ditto at Marston hills 600			
	639		500 for 1	1 5 3
1786.	Jan. 26— " note given by Sam & Pat- rick Longan to Pettus Ragland & Nath Fensly— principal £30			
	—interest agreed 1-2-4			31 2 4
1787.	July —By your acct. against me, shing- ling House & building garden, £28 17			
	from which it is agreed to deduct 3. 12			25 5 ..
				£173 17 8½

A settlement was made this day of the acct. existing between Parke Goodall, of the county of Hanover and State of Virginia and the estate of John Christian, of the county of Fayette and State of Kentucky—Agreeable to the foregoing—And nothing has been settled between the said Goodall and Christian estate except those things especially expressed in the said statement. Given uuder our hand this 24th day of July, 1797.

Test: P. Street,
John Priddy.

PARKE GOODALL,
JUDITH CHRISTIAN,
Admi'x of John Christian, dec'd, by Paul
Christian, her Attorney in fact.

P. Goodall, with John Christian heirs, settled 24 July, 1797.

NOTE.

John Christian was a resident of Hanover county, Va., for many years prior to the Revolution, married Judith Pate a daughter of Jeremiah Pate, and granddaughter of Matthew Pate. John Christian, after the close of the Revolution, of which conflict family tradition says he took an honorable part, emigrated to Lexington, Fayette county, Ky., where he died on the 20th of January, 1792.

John and Judith Christian had the following children (born in Hanover county, Va.):

Paul Christian, born October 16, 1772, married Mary King Suttan.

Betsy Christian, born January 11, 1775, married William Bacon.

Anne Christian, born May 7, 1777, married — Longdon.

Martha Christian, born January 6, 1780, married Gilbert Shores.

Mary Christian, born August 19, 1782, married James Collins.

Sarah Christian, born April 23, 1785, married Colonel Jesse Jones.

Hugh Christian, born January 23, 1788, died young.

Jane Christian, born March 1, 1790, married Pressley Oliver.

Paul Christian, born October 16, in St. Paul's Parish, Hanover county, Va., died near Huntsville, Mo., July 22, 1851, married Mary King Suttan, of Virginia, died March 23, 1877. Their issue (born in Kentucky):

Virginia Christian, born May 22, 1800, married John Marshall Yates.

John Christian, born April 29, 1802, died young.

N. B. Christian, born April 28, 1804, married Patsey Swetnam.

Robert Christian, born November 30, 1806, died young.

Caroline Coleman Christian, born June 23, 1809, married George Swetnam.

Thomas Coleman Christian, born March 27, 1812, married Elizabeth Jones.

Sarah Christian, born October 27, 1814, married Mark Kirkpatrick and James Owens.

William Suttan Christian, born February 2, 1817, married Mary Elizabeth Terrill.

Mary King Christian, born October 27, 1820, married Hugh C. Collins.
Paul Jones Christian, born January 1, 1823, married Sarah Francis Guerin

George Richards Christian, born June 20, 1828, married Maria Louisa Terrill.

Virginia Christian, born August 29, 1796, married to John Marshall Yates, 1818. Their issue:

Anne Mary Yates, born July 15, 1819, married William Kinzie, died January 16, 1862.

Martha Yates, born July 29, 1823, married Turner, died February 28, 1886.

Frances Yates, born August 8, 1825, married William McCully, died April 5, 1892.

George Ellen Yates, born November 22, 1827, married — Lowry, died March 28, 1849.

And the following born in Missouri:

Nancy Coleman Yates, born March 17, 1830, married H. C. Trimble, now living at Macon city, Mo.

Sarah Elizabeth Yates, born October 29, 1834, married George W. Hunt.

Paul Christian Yates, born March 2, 1836, now living at Neosho, Mo.

Willie Viley Yates, born November 3, 1839, now living at Callao, Mo.

Sarah Elizabeth Yates, married, December 21, 1852, George Washington Hunt. Their issue:

Irby Yates Hunt, born April 17, 1854.

George Willie Paul Hunt, born November 1, 1859.

Daniel Hugh Hunt, born September 29, 1865.

Robert Arthur Hunt, born March 14, 1869.

Jewel Virginia Hunt, born August 12, 1878.

BRENT.—The *Critic* of 88-9 contains the following: "Major John Brent was a member of the Committee of Charlotte county, 1775-6; served several years in the Revolution as a captain in the Continental line; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1780; re-entered the army and died in service in 1781. Married Margaret — whose second husband was — Sublett, and left issue: 1. James, of Charlotte; 2. Thomas Caldwell; 3. Jane = James Smith; 4. Elizabeth, married Samuel Rogers; 5. Catherine, married (1) Nathaniel Rogers, (2) — Henderson; Julia Ann, m. (1) William Cobb (Cobbs?), (2) Samuel H. Thomas; 7. Margaret, m. Liberty Green; 8. Sarah, born December 4, 1770, m. Robert Hughes, &c."

Who are the descendants of this family? Nathaniel Rogers came to Kentucky in 1798, where he died in 1804, leaving many descendants. Had no children by Catherine Brent. She married, secondly, Samuel Henderson, August 27, 1805. His will probated in Bourbon county,

Ky., March, 1825, mentions wife, and daughter Julia Ann. The latter married ——— Crouch, of Nicholas county, Ky., and left descendants. I should like to know of the issue of Samuel and Elizabeth Brent Rogers.

MARY ROGERS CLAY.

GOUDYLOCH (VII, 441).—Some one in the last number of the Magazine desired to know if anything could be ascertained concerning Adam Goudyloch.

I am able to state that he was a citizen of Albemarle county for at least nineteen or twenty years; that he first appears as a signer of a call for the ministerial services of Rev. Samuel Black in 1747; that he began to acquire land in 1756, obtaining a patent for 800 acres to the northwest of Batesville in that year; that he became the owner altogether of nearly 1,400 acres; that he served in a company of rangers in guarding the frontiers of the Colony against the Indians in 1756 or 1757, as may be seen in the 7th volume of Hening's Statutes; that he sold the last of his property in September, 1764, when it is probable he removed from the State; and that, according to the deeds by which his lands were conveyed, his wife's name was Hannah.

E. W.

PARKER.

(From the records of Charles City county.)

The estate of James Parker, deceased, with James Ladd, executor, January 18, 1773. Charles Parker, witness.

James Ladd, executor of Captain John Atkinson, 1774. Elizabeth Atkinson, Venables, Anderson, Colonel Tabb, John Randolph, &c.

Charles and James Parker, and William Crittendon. Morris Evington, Amos, and James Ladd.

Edward Parker, Amos Ladd, and Nathaniel Gorden.

Edward Parker apparently died about 1779. Widow Frances, son William, and daughter Elizabeth. Benjamin Parker bought silver spoons marked B. M., in the inventory of Edward Parker's sale. In 1784, Benjamin Morris ceased to be guardian, and Samuel Demoville took his place. In 1792, William Parker is called orphan of Edward Parker, in 1793, Miss Elizabeth Parker seems to have come of age.

Benjamin Harrison sold Benjamin Parker, land adjoining his own.

Benjamin Parker's wife Nancy ———. March 8, 1802.

Was she Nancy, daughter of Charles Makaney? Whose will was dated July 30, 1801? Who left a daughter Nancy, and son Charles, and Samuel Ladd, and Jesse Ladd, executors?

Benjamin Parker's land adjoined that of ——— Ladd.

Benjamin Parker's will dated June 13, 1827, probated September 20, 1827. His wife was then Philany Ann, daughter of Henry Vaughan.

She married then — Poindexter, and died in 1845. Leaving a sister, Nancy Harwood, and son, Edward Poindexter.

Or was Nancy Parker the wife of Benjamin, and the daughter of Henry and Nancy Armistead?

Benjamin Parker's home place was called "Bellfield."

Information in regard to the family is desired.

LIST OF COLONIAL OFFICERS.

(From county records.)

Orders of Council, and proceedings of courts in counties, where the records have been destroyed, but which are preserved in various remaining county records, supply a number of names and dates.

Council held at James City Sept. 29, 1651, present: Governor Sir William Berkeley, Col. William Claiborne, Col. Henry Browne, Col. Thomas Pettus, Col. George Ludlow, Col. Edward Hill, Col. Richard Lee, Captain Thos. Harwood, Lt.-Col. [Walter] Chiles.—*Northumberland Records*.

Council, Sept. 29, 1664, present: Governor Berkeley, Richard Bennett, George Reade, John Carter, Robert Smyth, Theoderick Bland, Henry Corbin, and Nathaniel Bacon.—*Northumberland Records*.

Council, Aug. 1st, 1642: Captain Henry Browne, Captain [Thomas] Pettus, Captain [Humphrey] Higginson, and Thomas Stegg.—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Council, July 6, 1640: Roger Wingate, Argall Yeardley, Captain William Browne and Ambrose Harmer.—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Council, March 13, 1645: Captain William Browne, Captain Henry Brown, &c., present.—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Council, March 17, 1645-6: Major Richard Morrison, Captain Humphrey Higginson, &c., present.—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Nansemond Co., Court, Sept. 29, 1646, Justices present: Mr. Oliver Sprye (1st Justice), Mr. Phill. Bennett, Mr. Rich. Preston, and Mr. Epa [phroditus] Lawson.—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Isle of Wight Co., Aug. 10, 1646, Justices present: Captain William Bernard, Esq., Mr. Robert Pitt, Mr. James Tooke, Mr. Peter Hull, Mr. George Fawdon, Mr. Sill. Colton, Mr. Robert Wattson, Mr. Jno. George and Mr. James Williamson.—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Elizabeth City Co., May 27, 1646, Justices present: Captain Wm. Claiborne, Captain Leonard Yeo, Captain Nat. Oldis, Mr. Thos. Sely, Mr. John Shauders [Saunders?].—*Lower Norfolk Records*.

Warwick Co., Court held at Deep Creek, Oct. 6, 1647, Justices present: Captain Thomas Bernard, Mr. Zach. Cripps, Mr. Wm. Whittby, Mr.

Wm. Rabnett, Mr. Thos. Davies, Mr. Thos. Taylor, Robt. Pyland, Clerk of the Court.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

Council, March 3d, 1647: Thos. Stegg, Captain Wm. Bernard, &c., present.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

Warwick County Court held at the house of Mr. Peter Talbot, Dec. 21, 1647, Justices present: Mr. Zach. Cripps, Mr. John Harlow, Mr. Wm. Whittby, Mr. Henry Filmer, Mr. Wm. Rabnett, and Mr. Thos. Davies.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

James City Co. Court, April 27, 1647, Justices present: Mr. Wm. Butler, Mr. Robt. Holt and Mr. Wm. Barrett. Robt. Myles, Clerk of Court.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

Council, Sept. 1st, 1648, Thos. Stegg, &c., present. Elizabeth City Co. Court, Feb. 8, 1649, Justices present: Mr. Anthony Elliott, Mr. John Chandler, Lieut. Wm. Worlich, and Mr. John Robins.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

Council, Sept. 30, 1650: Captain Sam'l Matthews, Capt. Henry Browne, Mr. George Ludloe, Mr. Wm. Claybourne, Mr. Humphrey Higginson, Captain Francis Morrison, and Captain Bridges Freeman.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

Council, Nov. 6, 1651: Governor Sir Wm. Berkeley, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Lieutenant-General; Col. Samuel Matthews, Col. Wm. Barnard, Col. Thomas Pettus, Col. Geo. Ludlowe, Adjutant [Bridges] Freeman, Col. [Edw'd] Hill, Col. Richard Lee, Col. Wm. Taylor [Taylor].—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

This Council was probably assembled at the time Governor Berkeley hoped to defend the Colony against the Parliamentary fleet.

Elizabeth City Co. Court, Nov. 10, 1652, Justices present: Capt. Thos. Seeley, Major Wm. Worlich, Mr. John Chandler, & Mr. Humphrey Tabb.—*Lower Norfolk Records*

Nansemond Co. Court, April 12, 1654, Justices present: Lt.-Col. St. (?) Major, Lt.-Col. Tristram Norsworthy, Captain Edward Carter, Mr. Law. Ward (?), Mr. Thos. Davies, Mr. Thos. Godwin. Wm. Hancock, Clerk Court.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

James City County Court, Feb. 7, 1655, Justices present: Major Robt. Holt, Captain Webster, Captain Edloe, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Robt. Ellison, Mr. Wm. Drummond, Mr. Thos. Loving, Mr. Edward Sherman, and Mr. Thomas Bailey.—*Lower Norfolk Records.*

GOVERNOR SPOTSWOOD'S INVENTORY.

The inventory of the personal estate of "Major General Spotswood," recorded in Orange county, contains among many others, the following items: 26 prints. Overton's *Theatrum Passion*, one scripture piece of

painting, the History of the Woman taken in Adultery, valued at £36, two Japan chests on casters, one walnut card table, one Japanned tea table; 6 walnut chairs with silver stuff covers, 20 small prints with glasses (@ £1. 4.), one silver hilted sword gilt, 42 prints with glasses (@ £3. 3.), a coach and harness for 6 horses (@ £25.), a chariot (@ £65.), a chair (@ £2.), [this must have been an old one], 17 negroes [probably only those at Germanna], Cattle at Cowslip Quarter Raccoon Quarter, Germanna, River Quarter, Bridge Quarter, Massoponax and Mill Quarter.

WELCH—Desired, information as to the names of any members of the Welch family of Virginia. The name appears several times in Heitman's *Official Register*, and as my grandfather was James Welch, of Virginia, I am very desirous of communicating with any one bearing the name, in hope of learning something of my mother's family.

MRS. CLARA W. LYON,
Waycross, Ga.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE THOMAS BOOK, GIVING THE GENEALOGIES OF SIR RHYS AP THOMAS, K. G., THE THOMAS FAMILY DESCENDED FROM HIM AND OF SOME ALLIED FAMILIES. By Lawrence Buckley Thomas, D. D., N. Y., MDCCCXCVI. Pp. xxii, 642, with 54 full page portraits, views, &c., 7 plates in the text and 100 coats of Arms. G. E. Stechert, 9 E. 16th Street, New York.

Through the statement that a genealogical work is beautifully printed and illustrated, by no means always includes the fact that it is valuable as a genealogical authority, yet in the main, both statements may be made in regard to Dr. Thomas' book. It is certainly one of the handsomest publications of the sort which has appeared, and it is also, with some exceptions, deserving of praise as a careful and judicious genealogy.

Besides a full account of the distinguished Maryland family, to which the author belongs, it contains accounts of many other families of the name in America and England. And besides a number of connected English and Welsh names, there are accounts, more or less full, of the following American families:

Andrews, Bentley (Md.), Bordley, Bowne, Brooke (Md.), Brown (Pa.), Buckley (N. Y.), Burling, Carey (Md.), Carroll, Cheston, Chew, Clark (N. Y.), Coale, Cowman, De Zeng, Ellicott, Fairfax, Farquhan, Ferris

(N. Y.), Fitzhugh (Md.), Galloway, George (Md.), Gilpin, Gray (Pa.), Godey, Herbert (Alexandria, Va.), Herman and Randolph, Hopkins (Md.), Houghtelling, Howard (Md.), Howard (Washington, D. C.), Johns and Hutchins (Md.), Johnson (Md.), Jones (Md.), Kane, King (Md.), Kirkbride and Marriott, Knight and Canby (Md.), Knowles, (Md.), Large, Lawrence (Md.), Lawrence (N. J.), Lawrence (N. Y.), Leiper, McCobb, McVickar, Mifflin, Nicklin and Dallas, Pell, Penrose, Phillips and Montgomery, Poultney, Reese (Md.), Richardson (Md.), Ringgold, Russell and Sewall (Md.), Rutherford (N. Y.), Rutland, Schefflin, Scull, Sheafe and Satterwhite (Mass.), Shibly, Snowden, Stabler, Stanard (Va.), Sullivan (N. J.), Talbot (Md.), Tilghman, Tyson, Walker (N. Y.), Warfield, Wethered, Wilcocks and Ingersoll (Pa.), Winthrop, Fones and Feake (Mass.), Anderson (Va.), Blackburn (Va.), Crabb and Gillespie (Botetourt, Va.), Glasgow (Va.), and Junkin.

Where there is so much to commend it is difficult to find fault, yet criticism must begin at the title page. This states that the book contains an account of the Thomas family descended from Sir Rhys ap Thomas, K. G., and on page 20 it is stated, without any suggestion of doubt, that his son Thomas ap Rhys was "ancestor of the Thomas family of West River, Md.," yet on page 27, the author candidly admits that the descent is only conjectural, and there appears not the slightest proof (except that which every genealogical student knows is very weak, unless supported by other evidence, viz.: similarity of arms), that the descent is that which is unhesitatingly claimed on the title page.

It will interest Virginia genealogists to find that no information has been adduced by Dr. Thomas' recent and careful research, in regard to the ancestry of Larkin Chew, ancestor of the present Virginia family, who is stated by tradition to have been a son of Joseph Chew, and grandson of John, the immigrant. The fact that Larkin Chew in his will makes a bequest to his mother Mrs. Ann Green (a fact not known to Dr. Thomas), may be a clue for further research.

On page 279 it is stated that John Chew, son of Larkin, married Margaret, daughter of Colonel Robert Beverly. This is a mistake, she was a daughter of Harry Beverley. And on page 276, the statement that Richard Johnson married "Dorothy Waller, daughter of Wm. Beverley," is also incorrect. She was a daughter of Colonel William Waller, of Spotsylvania, who married Ann, the widow of Robert Beverley, of Spotsylvania.

On page 368 it is stated that "Sir Henry Howard, of England," came to Maryland, married a Miss Dorsey and had a son Joshua Howard. No evidence is given; but we believe this like most of the other accounts of the Maryland family of Howards which have been published, is incorrect. The name Joshua Howard appears at an earlier date in Maryland, and we are informed (by one who has made some investigation),

that the Maryland family probably emigrated from Virginia, at a early date.

On page 436, in the account of Dr. John H. Leiper, the author states that "it is said" that his daughter Lucy A. H. Leiper, married Bernard Moore. There is no doubt about it, as legal papers preserved in the Virginia State Land Office prove the fact.

Her children shared in the Revolutionary bounty land of General William Smallwood.

These, however, are merely slight blemishes in a work which will be of value and interest to many all over the country.

A SOLDIER OF THE CIVIL WAR. By a member of the Virginia Historical Society. Privately printed. Pp. 63. Cleveland, Ohio, 1900.

It is pleasant to find such a sympathetic, one might almost say, loving account of the military career of Gen. George E. Pickett, by a writer who to judge from the place of the imprint, is a resident of the North. The Virginia Historical Society would be fortunate to be honored by more such publications, whether North or South. The writer gives a brief sketch of General Pickett's early life, especially in regard to the firm and brave stand he made at San Juan, Oregon; but of course the larger part of the pamphlet is taken up with a careful study of the battle of Gettysburg. The author gives deserved praise to the way in which the Confederate army abstained from plundering and outrage during the Pennsylvania campaign. "Not the least, then, of the glories of the Gettysburg campaign was the famous General Order No. 72 [that against spoliation]. It registers the highwater mark of modern civilized war."

After a careful and judicious discussion of the famous battle the writer declines to make a decision where the fault, if any, for the Confederate defeat lay.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE JENNINGS FAMILIES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA. VOL. II. THE AMERICAN FAMILIES. By William Henry Jennings. Columbus, Ohio, 1899. Pp. vii, 819.

Like the "Thomas Book," this work is intended to include, not one particular family, but all families of the name Jennings or Jenings. Of course this is a vast undertaking, and there must necessarily be omissions; but so far as the book goes Mr. Jennings has done his work well. The second volume, containing American families is just published, and it is the intention of the compiler to follow this with a first volume on English pedigrees of the name, and a third with chart pedigrees and coats of arms.

We are unable to say how completely the work has been done in regard to other States; but the two most prominent families of the name in Virginia, are not mentioned at all. These are the family of Governor

Edmond Jenings (afterwards of Maryland), and that in Elizabeth City county.

The genealogies given are of families resident in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Nottoway county, Va., Illinois (ancestors of Wm. Jennings Bryan), Vermont, New York, and Kentucky, with appendices in regard to several allied families, and twenty-six illustrations.

The work shows, throughout, great care and minute investigation.

A GENEALOGICAL HISTORY OF THE CHAPPELL, DICKIE, AND SOME OTHER KINDRED FAMILIES OF VIRGINIA, 1635-1900. Compiled by Phil E. Chappell, Kansas city, Mo. Revised edition, 1900. Kansas city, Mo., 1900. Pp. 382.

To begin a family history with an ancestor who settled in Virginia in 1635, and had several sons; whose descendants for a number of generations lived in sections where the county records have been largely destroyed, accidentally by fire in peace, and wilfully in war; where, owing to the state of affairs incident to the collapse of an established church, the parish registers—sole records of births and deaths—have been, to a great extent, lost; to trace for the first time numerous lines of descendants, who have scattered to a dozen states, might well cause the most ardent investigator to pause. But in spite of all obstacles Mr. Chappell has done this work and done it well. Either personally or through friends or agents, he has examined all remaining records which may bear on his subject, and has personally gone over the ground where his first ancestor settled. This careful and conscientious work has enabled him to prepare a book which will be of much interest and value to all connected with the families he treats of.

In addition to genealogies of various families of Chappells originating in Virginia, he also gives accounts of those of Dickie, Wade, Compton, and others. There are twenty-one illustrations (including a view of Old Merchants Hope Church, Prince George county, Va.), and a map of a portion of county, along James river, showing where various early settlers resided.